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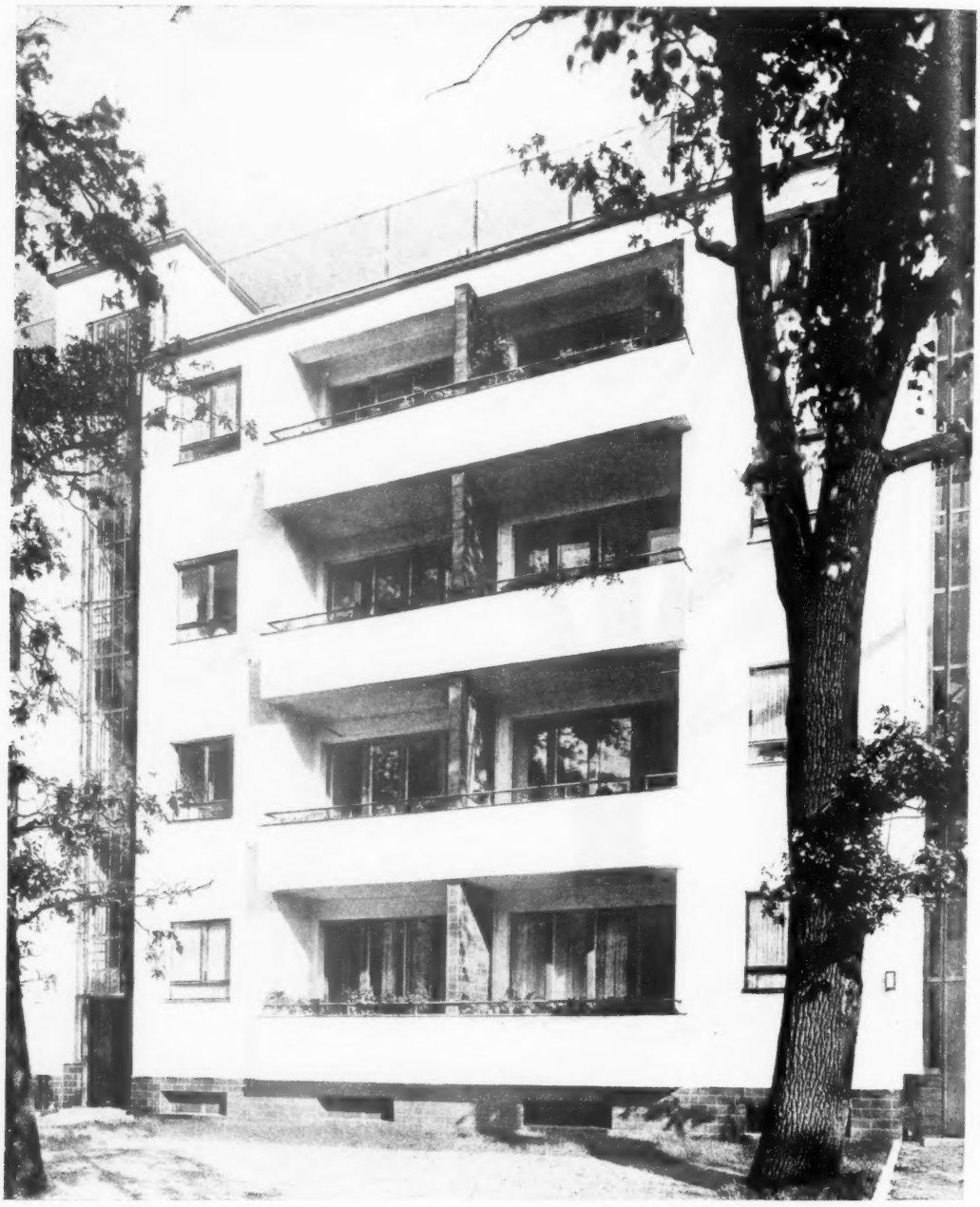

Flats at Siemenstadt by Professor Walter Gropius

JOURNAL OF THE

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Journal

In his speech at the Annual General Meeting and in a letter on page 712 Mr. Maurice Webb calls attention to an Exhibition of the work done by unemployed architects under the R.I.B.A. Relief Scheme, which is to be held during June at No. 9 Bedford Square, which has kindly been lent for the purpose by the Architectural Association. During the past two and a half years the profession has given almost £12,000 to provide work for its unemployed members through the Unemployment Committee. In this period about 120 men have been given assistance for varying lengths of time, never by "doles," but always by payment for work under one of the several schemes which had been started to give employment. The normal number of men employed at any one time was about sixty, though now, happily, owing to the decrease in the number of those applying for relief, there are only about 14 men engaged.

Though most members are aware of all this, since it is their generosity that has made it possible, few are probably aware of the real value of the work done which is of infinitely greater importance than the kind of *ad hoc* occupation that usually suffices as "relief work."

The chief of the schemes has been the preparation of surface utilisation surveys for the County of London, and parts of Middlesex, Surrey, Kent and Essex to illustrate the intermixture of Commerce, Industry and Residence with Public Buildings. This survey has been made on Ordnance maps, which have been coloured to show the use of all land and buildings, and which, incidentally, have been brought up to date by the addition of new streets and buildings. The value of this vast piece of basic research cannot easily be overestimated, and it will certainly prove of the greatest possible use to the compilers of the still mythical London plan.

In addition to this, which is the chief town-planning work done under the scheme (incidentally over 170 25 in. Ordnance sheets have been covered), town-planning and zoning schemes have been prepared under expert advice for North Kensington—this was reproduced a short time ago in the *Architectural Review*—Fulham, and parts of Bermondsey. A large coloured relief map showing the growth and communications of London and maps of railway embankments, viaducts and cuttings and road widths in the London area, and plans of Wandsworth and Bermondsey illustrating the spasmodic nature of rebuilding have also been made.

The other work, which has been primarily historical, has included the measurement of innumerable old buildings of architectural interest in and near London, and the preparation of a fascinating series of "strip" drawings in the manner of Tallis, who did the same thing in about 1840, showing the façades of buildings along principal London streets. Piccadilly has been drawn on the north and south sides from the Circus to Hyde Park Corner, and the Knightsbridge drawings continue as far as Kensington Barracks. Those who suggested the compilation of this new Tallis saw it possibly as an amusing piece of historical recording rather than as something that would prove of immediate value to civic authorities. But even the ingenuous qualities of a Tallis drawing have proved of use. A few weeks ago the Office of Works found that nowhere else was there a full record of Whitehall buildings all drawn to the same scale which they could use to set up the contours of the new Government offices. The use that has been made of the new Tallis drawings to demonstrate the relationships in outline and scale of the new building to the old in Whitehall is perhaps only one of many good uses served by these delightful surveys.

In the speech which he made in opening the exhibition at present being held in the R.I.B.A. Galleries of the work of Professor Walter Gropius, Sir Raymond Unwin called attention to what he suggested was an

inherent difference in the approach made to architecture by Englishmen and Germans. The Germans, Sir Raymond said, in making an entertaining contrast between the work to be seen at the Royal Academy and that in the R.I.B.A. exhibition, were inclined to rely on theories which they based on logical rather than personal or emotional premises, and were prepared to override the objections which an Englishman might make to their rigid practical application. English architecture is certainly at the moment more free from scholasticism, archæological, historical or scientific, than at any time since the Renaissance, though it cannot be said that our present freedom in every way conduces to coherence. In all the previous history of our architecture design in this country has been dominated by theory—the theories of Vitruvius, Palladio, Lord Burlington, Pugin or Ruskin, which in their various ways produced Mereworth Castle and the Oxford Museums. It is, perhaps, owing to the failure of English architects to appreciate the theories of Philip Webb and Lethaby, which correspond very closely to those of Professor Gropius, that the modern movement is so little understood in this country.

To relate Philip Webb and Lethaby to the modern movement may not at first appear reasonable to any who are inclined to associate Webb exclusively with the art and craft movement of which he was, indeed, a prominent member. Speaking of Webb's theories, Lethaby wrote in *The Builder* in 1925: "The building architect must . . . begin with some contact with solid materials and actual work. He should direct his mind to structure rather than style," and "the architect is properly an experimenter, developer, adapter, an inventor in building, not a supplier by rote of tired and stale grandeurs in the styles." And Lethaby put into Webb's mouth as a concise expression of his theories "learn to build; learn other things, too, of course—the multiplication table, for instance, and mechanics, planning and sanitation; but, above all, learn to build!" We need not describe Professor Gropius's theories, because he has expounded them in the brilliant paper which we publish in this JOURNAL and in an article in the current number of *The Listener*, which we hope will be read with the attention that they deserve. We could well do with a smattering of the Athenian quality of appreciative curiosity, and even if it is neither desirable, nor to be expected that all England should go wildly enthusiastic about a manner of building and design which is clearly foreign to the desires of a great part of the architects and the public in this country, it is none the less our clear duty to be intelligently aware of what is going on and to do honour to such an outstanding educationalist and architect as Walter Gropius.

Under the auspices of the Social Committee the R.I.B.A. Dance Club has organised a "Farewell Dance" to be given at the R.I.B.A. on Monday, 16 July, which will probably be the last social activity in Conduit Street. The price of tickets will be 7s. 6d. each or 25s. for four, and the numbers will be limited. Those who hope to come are asked to write to Mrs. J. A. Slater, 8 Wellgarth Road, N.W.11.

The Departmental Committee of the Ministry of Health on the cost of hospitals and other public buildings recently heard evidence from a special committee appointed by the R.I.B.A. to consider the cost of Hospital Buildings. At the request of the Departmental Committee the Institute has agreed to prepare evidence on the cost of Baths and Washhouses and a committee has been appointed for the purpose. Mr. Kenneth M. B. Cross [*F.*], the author of the article on the design of Swimming Baths, which was published a short time ago in the JOURNAL, is convener and other members who have consented to serve are Mr. J. Murray Easton [*F.*], Mr. C. Nicholas [*F.*], and Mr. A. G. Porri [*F.*]. The Departmental Committee has defined the points on which it wishes information and these cover practically the whole problem of bath design and construction and equipment. There is no doubt that the Institute Committee is faced with a big task and equally there is no doubt that its report on this subject will prove as authoritative and valuable as the recent Hospital Buildings report, which, we can take this opportunity of reminding members, can be bought from the R.I.B.A. for one shilling and sixpence.

Some months ago the President of the Board of Trade announced the names of members of the new Council for Art and Industry which had been appointed as an outcome of Lord Gorell's report on the subject. The Board has now appointed a standing committee "to deal with all questions affecting the relations between art and industry in Scotland that the Council may authorize them to consider and report to the council from time to time."

In its general composition the Standing Committee is similar to the Council, containing representatives of leading industries, the Arts and Educational authorities. Two members of the R.I.B.A. have been appointed. Mr. R. F. J. Fairlie, R.S.A., [*F.*] of Edinburgh and Mr. A. McInnes Gardner [*L.*] of Glasgow. The committee's term of office expires in January 1936.

The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have appointed Sir Charles Reed Peers, C.B.E., Litt.D., F.B.A., F.R.I.B.A., to be a Trustee of the London Museum.

THE ONE HUNDREDTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

HELD AT THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS ON MONDAY, 14 MAY 1934, AT 8 P.M.
THE PRESIDENT (SIR GILES GILBERT SCOTT, R.A.) IN THE CHAIR

THE PRESIDENT: Ladies and gentlemen, Before presenting to you for formal adoption the Annual Report of the Council for the past year it is fitting that I should remind you of the special significance of this meeting. As you all know, it is the Hundredth Annual General Meeting of our Institute. I will not attempt to give you even a brief synopsis of what has been achieved since that first meeting in 1834 at the Thatched House Tavern in St. James's Street, when thirteen men met together "for the purpose" (to use the words of the Preamble to our First Charter) "of forming an Institution for the general advancement of Civil Architecture and for promoting and facilitating the acquirement of the knowledge of the various Arts and Sciences connected therewith." As to how far past and present generations have succeeded in fulfilling those objects must be judged from the achievements in the past as recorded in the annual reports since that first meeting. One curious coincidence is somewhat interesting, I think, namely, that the number of Allied Societies now affiliated with the Royal Institute is exactly one hundred in this our Century year. I think that we have, without any conceit, reason to be proud of the achievements which have been attained in the hundred years of our existence. The Institute has grown from a small beginning to become a vast organization, spreading not only through this country, but also throughout the whole extent of the Empire, and, as President, I have been very impressed by the fact that letters received come from all over the world, and our letters are also sent in a similar world-wide manner. We are receiving messages of goodwill and friendship from the outposts of the Empire. The Institute is, I think, more than a merely professional body, it is what I might describe as one of those apparently slight but amazingly strong bonds of Empire.

With these few preliminary remarks I will now present the Report of the Council and Standing Committees for the official year 1933-34, and move its adoption by this Annual General Meeting.

The Chairman or other representatives of all the Committees whose reports are appended to the Council's Report have been asked to attend this meeting, so as to be in a position to answer any questions that may be asked in connection with these reports.

The motion for the adoption of the Report of the Council and Standing Committees was then seconded by Mr. Sydney Kitson [*F.*], Hon. Secretary.

The PRESIDENT: The Council Report and the Committees' Reports are now open to discussion by the meeting. Mr. Jenkins, I think, can give us a little account of the history of the Institute, and perhaps some other interesting facts, and I will ask him to speak.

The President then called on Mr. Gilbert Jenkins [*F.*] to open the discussion of the Report.

Discussion on the Annual Report

GILBERT H. JENKINS [*F.*]: Mr. President, fellow members, this is a historic occasion.

To-day is the first day in the second century of the life of our Institute.

It would therefore, seem fitting that someone outside the Council should attempt a wider review of its work than would ordinarily be called for by the presentation of the annual report.

Doubtless, during the Centenary Celebrations in our new building, someone will read a paper on the History of the Institute and will give a review of its gradual development.

This would take up too much time now, so that I only propose to refer to the inauguration of the Institute and to three annual reports, viz: the first, fiftieth and hundredth, using the two former as gauges, whereby the manifold activities of our Council in its centennial year may be more completely appreciated.

On 13 May 1834, thirteen architects met together at Rainy's Rooms, 14 Regent Street, under the chairmanship of Mr. P. F. Robinson and resolved "that it is desirable for the promotion of Architecture and to uphold the respectability of the profession that an Institution be formed upon such principles as shall be best calculated to effect these objects."

A Committee was appointed, who drew up a prospectus consisting of an Address, explanatory of their views and objects, and Regulations governing the conduct of the Institute's affairs.

The address points out the advantage to the country at large of having such an Institute, and states "the formation of a Library to be of primary importance" also "the publication of such communications as may be curious and interesting to the public and profession." It proposes a Museum, and suggests that the founders "rely on the munificence which distinguishes so many noblemen and gentlemen of the country for their patronage of the fine arts."

Incidentally the founders' ideas as to Honorary Status were slightly peculiar, as—besides foreigners and others distinguished for their scientific and architectural acquirements—noblemen and gentlemen who were donors of at least 25 guineas in one sum were to be Honorary Members.

The founders had very definite opinions as to what constituted professional status and their pronouncement on this question not only struck at the malpractices of the period but stands unimpaired to-day.

On 2 July, at a meeting held at the Thatched House Tavern in St. James's Street, the "Address" and "Regulations" were adopted by Barry, Basevi, Decimus Burton, Gwilt, Hardwick, Kay, Lee, Papworth, Robinson, Seward, Taylor and Cresy, who thus became the founders of the Institute.

The Regulations form the basis of all subsequent charters, although one notes that the Treasurer was to be "a banker in London or Westminster," and that only Fellows were eligible to vote and to serve on the Council, while the session commenced on the first Tuesday in December, and lasted until the end of July.

Further meetings were held on 6 August and to 5 November when the first 19 joining members were elected. On 3 December, the first Council was elected minus a president, Sir Jeffrey Wyatville declining this honour on account of his great age (he was then in his 80th year).

Three more meetings were held in 1834, but little business is recorded beyond the election of 28 new members including the first four country members, two hailing from Edinburgh, one from Dublin and one from Lincoln.

January 1835 was a busy month. Sir Thomas Harvie Farquhar became our first Treasurer and the first financial statement is recorded, showing a balance of £144 18*s.* at the Bank. The new Treasurer placed 25 guineas to the credit of the account, and—when this was discovered—he was immediately made an Honorary Member, being the first to be recorded.

Two of the Vice-Presidents were also appointed as Trustees, Professor Donaldson's brother as Hon. Solicitor and an Agreement was signed for rooms in Covent Garden Chambers at £60 per annum (it will be noted from the latest Report that the rent for our new home is £1,500 a year).

The first recorded gifts to the new Institute arrived in this month, Donaldson presenting a cast of Westmacott's bust of William Chambers; Kendell, busts of Michael Angelo, Inigo Jones and Wren; and Weale, several valuable books to start the Library. The list is interesting as it covers a field representing nearly every branch of our present collection of books, being:—*The Supplementary Volume to the Antiquities of Athens*, by Cockerell Donaldson and others: The unedited *Antiquities of Athens*, by the Society of Dilettanti: Wood's *Letters of an Architect; Chippendale's Designs;* Clark's *Elizabethan Architecture;* Wild's *Pisè Cottages; Turnbull on Cast Iron Beams;* Sopwith's *Isometrical Drawing;* Britton and Brayley's *Palatial Edifices at Westminster.*

In February 1835, the Council presented its first Annual Budget, showing estimated receipts amounting to £433 (including non-recurring items amounting to £261) and £103 expenditure. It was anticipated that £6 would be spent on lighting and heating, £5 on stationery, and £2 on postages. The balance was considered so ample, that it was decided to add another room to the premises. The first paper or Address was read in this month entitled "The Architecture of Rome—ancient and modern—with reference to the proceedings of the Institute."

In March, Earl de Grey was approached and agreed to become our first president, and the first six Honorary and Corresponding Members were elected, Mr. John Britton, F.S.A. and Dr. Michael Faraday being elected in April, these being the first Honorary Members to be elected for their distinction in the Arts of Sciences. In this month, the first amendments were made in the Rules and Regulations and the Society's Rooms were opened on two evenings a week, apparently for the purpose of study, as two Fellows were appointed as "Assistant Curators of the Books."

We now come to the first Annual General Meeting held on Monday, 4 May 1835 at 3 p.m., a Vice-President, Mr. P. F. Robinson, being in the Chair. The attendance of 22 Fellows and five Associates is recorded, and the Secretary read the Report, which gives an abstract of the Council's proceedings "since their appointment on 3 December 1834."

The Report states that 20 meetings had been held, 44 nominations considered, and 15 "foreigners" recommended as Honorary and Corresponding Members.

As President, the Council recommended the Earl de Grey, "whose devotion to the art is well known, and whose influence may tend to promote the interests of the profession generally."

It records that the Treasurer "stands first on the list of Honorary Members by contribution" (to use the original wording) and that this Council "confidently anticipates the Foreign Class of Members will be a valuable acquisition to the Institute"; is gratified in "reporting the numerous donations already contributed to the Library and collection through the liberality of the Members," noting Cockerell's gift of Sir Robert Taylor's portrait as "the more acceptable as coming from a Member of the Royal Academy." It considers the rooms suitable for temporary occupation but "cannot refrain from the hope that the Government will appropriate a more suitable establishment." (Similar hopes were doomed to disappointment not so very long ago.)

The Council states it looks to their younger Professional Brethren to build up the strength of the Institute, and explains it has been "impossible yet to begin the scientific operations and more immediate professional investigations for which the Society was founded." It hopes the first meeting for ordinary purposes will soon take place, and remarks that it is "essential that every member should now contribute some communication, however short, on points connected with architecture, whether Historical, Theoretical or Practical."

The Council presents its first Balance Sheet, showing £550 10*s.* receipts and a balance of £342 3*s.* 8*d.* It remarks that about £100 has been spent on furniture, a considerable sum still being needed for this and the purchase of books. It hoped to invest a small sum in the funds "so as to establish one of the main principles for securing permanence to the means of the Institute." It announced a donation of 10 guineas with a subscription of one guinea per annum to start a fund for travelling studentships. The accounts show that 42 Fellows and 11 Associates had paid their entrance fees and subscriptions, also that 3 Fellows had compounded their subscriptions.

The Report ends on a note of confidence that "the reception of the new body by the profession affords an earnest and assurance that it" (the Institute) "will continue to prosper and not fail to attain a high standard and permanent character."

This confidence was well founded. The opening General Meeting was held on 15 June 1835, with Earl de Grey in the chair, and after his opening speech and an address by Professor Donaldson on the general scope and intention of the Institute, the names of past donors and donations were read. The Secretary then reported that Earl de Grey had given the Institute £50, whereupon the President announced he had received a letter from Sir John Soane donating £750 for general purposes. Soane's letter stated that he had given the same amount to the "Architectural Society," and expressed the hope that the rival societies might combine. The President expressed his support of this hope and suggested that Sir John Soane should be given an address of thanks. At the beginning of the meeting the balance was announced as £1,184 15*s.* 8*d.*, and it is evident that Earl de Grey's support had already turned the scale.

I could not resist looking at the next minute, dated 22 June 1835, when it was resolved to invest Soane's money as the "Soane Donation" and to give a Soane Medal annually, "impressions being taken from dies deposited in his museum."

It was also resolved that a committee be formed to discuss amalgamation with a committee of the Architectural Society. Doubtless this amalgamation was successfully achieved, but I was compelled to hurry on half a century to obtain a picture of our Institute's position in 1884, the Jubilee year.

In this year the Council issued its report to members on 26 April, being an abstract of the proceedings during the official year 1883–84, and funds to 31 December 1883.

First we note that the 45 Fellows and 11 Associates had grown to 409 Fellows and 691 Associates. These, with 104 Honorary Associates, 15 Hon. Fellows, 51 Hon. Corresponding Members and 3 Hon. Members made the membership total 1,273.

The death of H.R.H. Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, who was an Honorary Fellow, was recorded.

The ordinary annual income had swollen to £3,737 15*s.* 7*d.*, subscriptions accounting for £3 069 1*s.*, expenditure being £3,010 6*s.* 10*d.* The report states that expenditure has increased by £100 for an Arbitration Room, which the Council explain as absolutely necessary for the purpose of examinations and for the Prizes Committee to examine drawings for Studentships. It remarks that the balance would have been less than the £387 18*s.* shown, had not the President generously borne the whole

cost of the Conversazione held at South Kensington Museum in connection with the Annual Conference, which had been held in London.

It states that by the rule, strictly adhered to since 1881, entrance fees were regularly invested. These investments now amounted to £4,930.

The Budget anticipated an income of £3,650 and an expenditure of £3,245, rent, gas and coals £500, salaries £840, and proceedings and transactions £1,040 being the main items. The staff appears to have totalled 5, as compared with our present staff of 36, and the part time services of a clerk in the first year's accounts.

The list of "scientific and artistic communications" (to use the report wording) included lectures on a foreign Abbey, Ventilation, Heating and Fittings for Applied Science Buildings, Action of Lightning on Buildings, French Architectural Education, and Precautions to be taken in introducing Electric Light into houses.

There is a long paragraph recording our relations with Foreign Societies and Hon. Corresponding Members, and reporting a scheme for the exchange of publications. (One misses this in our Centennial Report.) Nine copies of the Transactions were to be exchanged for the Indian Government Archæological Reports. It would be interesting to know if this practice of exchanging publications still continues, or if it stopped during the War.

The report on three special meetings for altering bye-laws reveals the fact that the compulsory examination for Associateship was started in 1882.

In the Jubilee year, two examinations were held, 6 candidates presenting themselves in Glasgow and 24 in London, 4 and 17 passing respectively.

The Gold Medal was presented to William Butterfield.

Seventy-three books and 136 sheets of drawings, engravings and photographs were given to the Library, 36 books being purchased. The Library attendances totalled 1,837, and books loaned 837.

From donations by new members under the current Bye-law XLV, the Library Fund was enriched by £111 6*s.* 6*d.*, to which the Council added £50.

Perhaps the most interesting point in the Report records that, as a memorial to the late Mr. Street, a special committee was formed to obtain written undertakings from architects not to enter competitions where no professional assessor was appointed; the Hon. Secretaries, Cole A. Adams and Aston Webb, reporting that 1,300 signatures had been obtained. It was proposed that this list should be forwarded to the promoters on the earliest intimation of an intended competition.

A Committee on the Law of Light and Air was sitting, and the Council reported as to personal versus postal voting for a new Council, an enquiry having been made on this question at the request of Non-Metropolitan Fellows. It was found that in 20 of the foremost London Societies, personal attendance was essential, but that the Law Society and two others allowed voting by proxy.

To come to a review of the hundredth annual report. Our losses by death have been more than usually severe; many men who have performed sterling service for the advancement of architecture and of this Institute have passed on to wider spheres of activity under the direction of the Great Architect of the Universe: Lord Burnham, Anning Bell, Sir Frank Baines, William Dunn, Nathaniel Lloyd, Varndell, Maurice B. Adams, Dr. Mackenzie, Dunbar Smith and others, whose loss we mourn and whose memory we honour.

Despite these losses our membership has increased by over 250, and with this increase, the work of the Council and of the staff has also extended in many directions.

In addition to the Standing Committees, which are elected by the general body of members, the Council has appointed no less than twenty-five special committees who have investigated and reported upon such widely differing subjects as aerodromes, architectural education, slum clearance, the standard form of building contract, town planning and housing, our new building, competitions and public relations.

The Council has also kept in touch with our 31 allied societies and has appointed assessors in five architectural competitions and 30 arbitrators in building disputes, while its grants in the furtherance of architectural education, building research, the preservation of rural England and Wales, and to various bodies engaged in bettering the lives and homes of the people exceed £1,500.

Representatives of the Institute have served on dozens of allied bodies or conferences. Eleven addresses have been given or papers read, and eight exhibitions held, as well as the annual conference at Cambridge, our thanks being accorded to the East Anglian allied societies, the University and the local authorities for their splendid organisation and their generous hospitality.

An amusing slip has been made over the London Architecture Medal, which the Institute presents annually for the best new building of the year, as it is recorded that this year it was given for an elevation only.

These medals are an excellent means of inducing the public to take an interest in current architecture, and it is to the general good that, during the year, three more of our allied societies have decided to award them.

Usually they are given to some monumental building, but the Council might consider the desirability of awarding a special housing medal, for houses not exceeding £1,500 in cost, or groups of houses, and for blocks of flats, in alternate years.

Before our Royal Institute promoted the Bill for the registration of architects, it attempted to gather into its membership every one in the country who was genuinely practising as an architect, in order that it could go to Parliament with the assurance that it acted as the mouthpiece of the whole of the profession in the British Isles.

Since the first Bill was promulgated various mushroom societies—purporting to represent architects—have sprung into existence.

Under the Architects' Registration Act, all persons had to place their names on the register before last

January, or run the risk, at a later date, of being excluded from calling themselves architects. It is common knowledge that decorators, engineers, surveyors, auctioneers and others with the slightest of claims to dub themselves architects hastened to register.

It is interesting, therefore, to note that, while about eleven thousand persons have placed their names on the register, the Royal Institute has over seven thousand five hundred fully qualified members. Also that, while the total number of students in schools recognised for the teaching of the profession is nineteen hundred, nearly five hundred of which are students in Colonial or Indian Empire schools, the number of Student Members of the Institute exceeds sixteen hundred.

Every member must desire to join with our Council in recording our lasting gratitude to all those of our members who have given so unsparingly of their time and energies in the setting up of the Architects' Registration Council. I am sure all professional members of the Institute will desire to join in acclaiming a special meed of praise and thanks to Major Harry Barnes, whose unfailing tact and acumen, as chairman of the Registration Council, has secured the successful working of the Act; to Mr. Sylvester Sullivan, as chairman of the Admission Committee, for his herculean labours in scrutinising the many thousands of registration forms, and to Mr. Sydney Tatchell, who has been chief guardian of the purse; also to Mr. W. H. Ansell, who has performed such sterling work as chairman of the Statutory Board of Architectural Education, and to the other members of the Institute who have served under them.

The Council are to be congratulated on adopting Sir Raymond Unwin's idea of forming a Social Committee, as the dances were a great success, while the Dramatic Group and the Musical Society provided enjoyment for an even wider circle of members and their friends.

Our thanks are due to the organisers.

The Report mentions that the revised scale of charges was approved and issued in July 1933. A leaflet inserted in it suggests that all members should present a copy to their clients as early as possible after being commissioned.

Many of our members, I fear, will hesitate as to the expediency of this course, as long as the first part of the scale remains in its present form. Clauses (*d*) and (*e*) would appear to place the architect in the position that he would have to carry out a design he had not fully developed, or run the risk of the client repudiating payment of his fees, on the ground that he had broken his contract of engagement.

Our own new building in Portland Place, which will be opened next session, is a fine example of what a skilful architect can do in improving his plan in the course of working out the details. Doubtless he has carried his committee with him, but even Christopher Wren dared to alter completely the design of St. Paul's in building it, and it is manifestly both impossible, and undesirable in the client's interests, that he should be consulted on every deviation in the design, before it is passed to the builder for execution.

In the same manner, the architect must have reasonable latitude over expenditure; 10 per cent. is allowed him on public competition designs, so why nothing in the Scale of Charges?

Again, Clause (i) seems to invite the difficult client to cause trouble. It affords no real protection to the architect, and surely it is not to the good of architecture that the client should be told he has power to dismiss the architect at any moment. Many a fine building has been marred in its completion by death removing the master mind who designed it. Possibly common law may give the client this power to revoke the architect's appointment, but there is no need to shout it at him, at the commencement of the work.

There are a few minor points on which a written memorandum to the committee might be made, but I would like to refer to two other major points, viz.: Quantity Surveyor's fees, which seem somewhat higher than the usual London custom, and the omission of a definite scale for laying out estates and for town planning.

Would it not be possible for us to adopt the Town Planning Institute scale for these and embody them in our scale so as to make it more complete?

The special scales for housing work and for speculative builder's work are two good things for which the members will desire to thank the Council and the Practice Committee. By these, and the useful report on slum clearance, the Council has shown that it is alive to the questions of the hour, and that we, as a body, are eager to raise the standard of housing throughout the country.

Clause F of the first of these two scales would read more clearly if the words "for his services" were inserted before the words "under Sections A-D of this Scale" and the whole phrase inserted after the word "payable."

It would appear desirable, also, to extend the footnote in the Scale applying to Speculative Builders' Work, so that it read:

"Negotiations with vendors, local authorities and others, plans for legal documents, valuations for mortgage, and advice upon the financial side of the scheme are additional services not included in the above scale fees, and are chargeable at moderate rates."

Many speculative builders have never employed architects, and are unaware that the latter are able to give him valuable advice on all these subjects.

It would be advantageous if, in Section II, the word "Lay-out" should not be termed "Estate Lay-out," and a sub-heading—or a Note—were added stating: "Skilful planning of the lay-out generally results in extensive savings on roads and better siting of the houses."

The Scale is more likely to achieve its object by making it explanatory of the advantages—both to the builder and to the public—of employing a skilled designer,

particularly as—in the lay-out—such a man can usually save—many times over—the fees paid by the builder for the design.

Our thanks should again be given to Mr. Maurice E. Webb and his Committee for a further year's good work in assisting unemployed architects. It is a relief to hear from the report that we are now past the worst phase, and that their numbers are steadily lessening.

The report of the Board of Architectural Education proves its Empire-wide activities. It is interesting to note that the School of Architecture in Bombay is the third largest in the Empire.

There is one small point: a half page in the report could be saved by stating in the first list of schools, that they exempt from both Intermediate and Final Examinations, the second list then being schools which exempt from the Intermediate only.

The Art Standing Committee appears to have been unusually busy in finding additional work for themselves, to add to the rather limited and (curiously) unimaginative activities to which it confined itself when I served on it.

Would it be indiscreet, if an ordinary member asked that the Memorandum on the aims and objects of the Committee—which has been sent to so many outside bodies—were printed in the JOURNAL, so that the members are informed as to what these are, at present? They are certainly different from what they used to be, and cover some unexpected subjects. "Refuse Containers and Cans" sounds more like a Sanitary Committee's subject, but perhaps this is only a branch of what someone lately termed "the Furniture of the Street."

It is to be hoped that in our new Building we shall have some exhibitions dealing with those Arts and Crafts which are nearly entirely dependent on architecture. The sculptor, decorative painter and craftsman have suffered in an even greater degree from the slump than the architect, and, if the latter does not soon go out of his way to offer them some encouragement, the country at large will suffer from the loss of a fine body of men skilled in the building arts. It took half a century to build up this body in the nineteen hundreds, and it would be a crying shame if the aftermath of the war were allowed to destroy this patient work of our predecessors.

There appears to be a gap in the organisation of the Centennial Exhibition with regard to this, while the title of its first section would be more up to date if it read: "Town and Country Planning." I trust that Decoration and Garden design will be found to come under one or more of the nine sections and I note that planning seems to be given an undue prominence.

Planning may be the foundation of good architecture, but is not the greater part of it.

The Literature Standing Committee has performed work for which future generations of architects will thank them, as the reorganisation of our great library will be of immense help to the student, saving him endless time in looking up everything connected with the subject he is interested in.

We have been fortunate in receiving an unusual number of valuable donations during the year and it seems somewhat ungracious of the Committee not to start the list by recording the thanks of the Institute, though doubtless these have already been sent to the generous donors.

Would it not be possible, at the first meeting of every session, to have an exhibition of the gifts received during the previous year, thereby spreading the knowledge of our new acquisitions among the members?

Curiously, one clause of the Institute's Foundation Regulations laid down that, at every annual meeting, a full list of the donations for the previous year should be read out.

The Practice Committee deserves our thanks for its unceasing work in straightening out the path of the practitioner, removing pitfalls and exposing the traps into which the inexperienced young architect might fall. The new Form of Contract is still in process of being forged into a more perfect instrument. I had noted questions to be raised on Clauses 18, 22, 23 and 25, but these will be more fittingly directed to the Joint Tribunal.

May I suggest an amended blank form of certificate should be issued.

The Contract lays down that the employer only has a lien on materials delivered, but not fixed, if the architect includes them in the Certificate so certifies. To avoid the chance of a charge of negligence against him, every architect's certificate form should have printed on it the words: "including unfixed materials delivered on site," which can be crossed out if not needed.

This is not printed on our standard form of certificate, but it should be.

Members in practice would be well advised to peruse pamphlet No. VII, "Professional conduct and practice," the compilation of which is one of the many good pieces of work performed by the Practice Committee during the year.

Note (k), "Inclusion in Bills of Quantities of Work to be executed by Local Authorities" is good advice, but if the Committee could tell us how to prevent local authorities unjustly loading a contract with the whole cost of replacing worn-out pavements and similar items, thereby greatly exceeding their original estimate, the advice would be better still.

The builder is probably in a better position than the architect to estimate what margin should be added, but apparently prefers to have the item made provisional, thus thrusting the risk on the employer whose interests this recommendation ignores. Further consideration of this recommendation would seem necessary.

With regard to Item J—"Draft Agreement between a Local Authority and a firm of Architects"—it would be an advantage to have it approved or sanctioned by the Ministry of Health, thus giving it an authorisation which it now lacks.

As the Committee is considering Fire Insurance, it is to be hoped that members will be advised to see that the policy not only covers both the architects' and surveyors' fees for superintending any reinstatement necessary, but also their fees in connection with making the claim against the Company on the joint behalf of the client and contractor.

Where a contract is fully insured, but fees are not specifically mentioned in the policy, I have found by experience that the Company's Assessors will not admit fees as part of the claim. In fact, however, they recommend the Company make an ex gratia payment of the scale fee on the reinstatement sum, but they will not include, in this, any of the costs of preparing the detailed claim.

There is another point which the Joint Tribunal—or, possibly, the Architects' and Builders' Joint Consultation Board—should seriously consider. By the way, this Board found nothing to consult about, during the past session, so that this point might be used as an occasion for the two sides to keep in touch with one another. A fire started in the mess room of a building being altered under my supervision, and the claim which succeeded it revealed the fact that, unless the workman or his union had covered his tools and working kit, he lost them all, and had no redress. Surely the tiny increase in the cost of insurance—a matter of shillings on all but the largest contracts—should be paid as part of the cost of the work, and so ensure that the men who actually carry out the work shall not have to bear what to them may be a most serious financial blow. I feel sure that, now the position has been pointed out, the appropriate action will be taken by us to secure that the operative shall not suffer this loss.

There is another point I feel I ought to make. A builder, for whom I have the greatest respect, told me that, by an unfortunate scaffolding accident, a man was killed on one of his contract works. The Insurance Company insisted on fighting an action over the compensation payable to the widow, and, by some loophole in the Act, avoided any payment. This the builder made good himself, but afterwards succeeded, despite considerable difficulty, in carrying out his desire, viz., to amend his insurance policy so as to ensure that, in the case of an accident from any cause (even including the workman's own carelessness or negligence), proper compensation should be payable. The Joint Board could deal with this at the same time.

Members will join in thanking the Practice Committee for arranging that Legal Advice is easily available to us when needed.

There are solicitors and solicitors, and it is a great advantage to know we have one who is a specialist on our work, whom we may call in at need.

Time prevents me in dealing with the work of the other Committees. I had several points on that of the Science Standing Committee, but must leave them to another occasion. It would be ungracious, however, to mention this Committee without voicing the thanks of the members for the very useful leaflets, with advice on practical difficulties, which are issued by the Committee founded on the reports of that vigorous infant, the Building Research Station. The architect of a century ago would envy our opportunity of being able to consult so wise and courteous a mentor. It is interesting to note that in our first Annual Report, regrets are expressed by the Council for its inability to start such scientific researches.

One is amazed at the manifold activities of the British Standards Institution. It must take the Science Committee hours in the mere selection and appointment of suitable representatives on the B.S.I.'s 50 Committees and sub-Committees connected with building.

The Competitions Committee have again endeavoured to perfect the Regulations, and have tightened those relating to small limited competitions. Evidently they have tried to protect the architect against almost every ill-wind that could blow.

Would it not be possible to consider more fully the doubts and fears of the public, as represented by a Local Authority or a Board of Directors?

Two competitions, I know, were nipped in the bud because the Boards were given to understand that, if held, they would be bound to accept the assessor's choice even although they hated the design. Could it not be made clear that, once the best design had been selected, both assessor and designer would be at the disposal of the promoters in advising them as to what modifications could be made to give them not only a fine building, but the kind of building desired? Clause 2 (*f*) is a faint-hearted attempt at this, but the point should be more forcibly stated and be embodied in the first paragraph.

I must not close without referring to our newest Committee, that of Public Relations. Members will surely join in welcoming its formation, and congratulations for so much useful work accomplished.

Not being an auditor, I do not propose to deal with the Accounts—although some members will doubtless desire to have an explanation as to why it has cost £2,000 to acquire advertising rights, and if the Refund from the Visiting Board means that this Board has ceased to exist, owing to its duties having been taken over by the Registration Council. For purposes of comparison, it should be noted that the ordinary income of £550 in the first year and £3,737 in the Jubilee year has become £43,611, expenditure being £202, £3,245 and £42,773 respectively.

Congratulations and thanks are due to the Finance Committee for their successful claim with regard to income tax. Does this foreshadow permanent annual savings to the Institute on the proceeds of its Trust Funds?

In conclusion, I desire to move two resolutions recording our deep appreciation and lasting gratitude, first to our President and Council for their successful and manifold activities on our behalf during the past year, and

last—but by no means least—to our friend Ian MacAlister and all the members of our admirable staff, who are always devoting themselves whole-heartedly to the task of keeping the ship running smoothly and on an even keel. For some considerable time they have redoubled their exertions, in order that the move into our beautiful new home, now so shortly to take place, shall disorganise the work as little as may be. Our Secretary and his able lieutenants, Messrs. Haynes and Spragg, and our brilliant young Librarian, Mr. Carter, deserve a special vote of thanks for this work alone. Their unfailing courtesy and watchful care over the interests of the Institute are worthy of a special note in this review of our hundredth report, while the admirable work of the office staff headed by Mr. Baker, his confrère, Mr. Lazell, our new Public Relations Secretary, Mr. Bird, our Assistant Librarian, Mr. Steel, and their assistants, merit our unstinted praise.

May our Institute long continue to flourish, and eventually take its rightful place as the official representative of the whole of a profession, all of whom have proved themselves worthy of bearing the honourable title of "Architect," a title which every one of us must hope one day to use without superfluous trappings, knowing that the law has debarred its use by unqualified pretenders.

Mr. MAURICE WEBB [*Vice-President*] : Mr. President and gentlemen, I suppose you call upon me first, Sir, because I have the grateful task of telling you that I think this emergency Unemployment Relief Fund is slowly coming to an end. You will remember that two years ago we became a mere depression, owing largely to the decisions of the National Government. I am glad to say that the National Government have altered their view on the expenditure on buildings, and we have now become a profession again, instead of a mere depression. The result of that, as far as our Fund is concerned, is that instead of having 90 to 100 architects on our Fund, we now have about 15. The report which you see included in this large document, the annual report, is six months behind the times. That we cannot help. A City company gets out its report in 14 days, but we have so many committees, and so many wheels within wheels that it takes us six months to get our report out. For that reason the figures given in this report do not accurately represent the generosity of our profession. I should like to say that the total sum received from architects for architects in the last two years amounts to nearly £12,000, and I believe there is no profession in the world which has done so much for its fellow men as ours has done. That, I take it, surely fulfils the aspirations of the founders of this Institute a hundred years ago.

We do not want to wind this Fund up and let it fizzle out without the public knowing what work has been done. We have not given this money away ; every penny has been given to men who have done work which will be useful, either to London or the towns in which the members of the profession concerned live. We have an enormous mass of drawings which we want to show and which nobody has seen yet, and we have had models and maps made as well as drawings and town-planning schemes, which no one else could afford to produce. We have followed out the lines of what we did in the war, when a similar fund was raised for men who were too old to fight and who had nothing to do. Those men did an immense amount of town planning, which was afterwards very useful to the Government departments concerned. Therefore, next June, we propose to hold an exhibition of the work which has been done, so that people shall be able to see that this money has not been wasted. The Architectural Association have kindly given us the use of a house in Bedford Square, free of rent. The Building Centre, which always intended, when they had money available, to help this kind of cause, have offered up to £250 towards the cost of the exhibition, and the Employment Fund itself considers it is entitled to spend up to £250 of its surplus. We have asked Mr. L. H. Bucknell, a distinguished member of the Institute, to design the exhibition, and we hope at the beginning of June to open it. I think all of you who see it will be astounded at the amount of work these men have done for us.

Having got to that point, the Institute Council have asked us whether we could institute some kind of permanent fund on a smaller scale. Probably most of you saw in the Press the remark of Mr. Baldwin that there would always be a million unemployed in this country; in that million there are bound to be a few architects and architects' draughtsmen, and the Institute Council believe that, providing a suitable scheme can be arranged, we ought to provide for our own unemployed in our own profession. A scheme is therefore being considered, which will be passed, or will not be passed, at the Council meeting in June, when I, personally, very much hope we shall do something to keep our members going when they get past the age for working, or when they are temporarily ill, and not leave all that kind of thing to the Architects' Benevolent Society, which is intended for those who are utterly past work, or are so ill that they cannot work. We want some means in the profession whereby we can look after men who, from no fault of their own, cannot get employment. A couple of thousand pounds a year is required to keep them going and to do useful work. The work which the unemployed architects have done lately, indicating heights of buildings and density of population and so on, is being sought after by the Fine Arts Commission and the Commission on Crown Lands, and recently the Office of Works came to us for drawings they do not possess. I hope that after this exhibition is held, the surplus of our Fund can be devoted to forming a nucleus of some permanent fund to look after the unemployed in our own profession.

Major HARRY BARNES [*F.*]: I would like, Sir, to say something which is irrelevant to Registration, following on what Mr. Maurice Webb has just said with regard to the work done under the Unemployment Fund, and the use which will be made of that work by the bodies to whom that information will be of the greatest assistance.

I have been put, very inadequately, in charge of the town-planning work that the London County Council will carry on, and one of the first visits I made when I took up that office was to the London Society, where I was shown some of the extraordinary work which has been done there by architects under the unemployment scheme. That work will be of immense help to us in carrying on work under the Town Planning Act. I think that supplements, in some way, what Mr. Maurice Webb has just said.

With regard to Registration, I never was quite sure whether the work I did there was something which was looked upon with any great pleasure by architects or not. But it was a big job to which this Institute consecrated itself some ten years ago. It has got a history of forty years or so of effort behind it. A number of members of this Institute felt that Registration was a thing which ought to come, and they felt it so earnestly that they decided to go out of the Institute until the Institute

came to the same mind. My mind goes back to ten years or more ago, when we carried through the great amalgamation with the Society of Architects, one of the terms of which was that we as an Institute should carry on the work which they were founded to do. It took us some time to implement that pledge. We spent seven years in touring the House of Commons galleries and corridors and getting a Bill. We got one, not the thing we went out for, but one which bears some resemblance to it. Whether the time will come when Mr. Jenkins's hope will be realised that no one who is not registered will be able to call himself an architect, I do not know. But Registration is a fact, and at the present time there must be at least 80 per cent. to 90 per cent. of those who call themselves architects in the country upon the Register. And that has been an enormous task. Very little of it has fallen on my shoulders, though I have had more than my fair share of the limelight. But it was with real feelings of pride that I realised that in presiding over the work of the Registration Council I was there as a Fellow of the Institute, carrying out the great work to which the Institute had pledged itself. Mr. Sylvester Sullivan's work as chairman of the Admission Committee defies description. When I think of that army of 12,000 architects parading before us, and all their credentials being examined by Mr. Sullivan, my mind falters before it. Mr. Ansell's work as Chairman of the Board of Architectural Education was triumphantly carried through in the face of very great opposition; only those who know something about the history of the proceedings of the Council are aware with what opposition the work can be met, and how resort was made to the highest Court in the land to upset the conclusions which they came to. You may not know how triumphantly that opposition was disposed of and the opinion of the Registration Council confirmed; I do not know whether the brilliant analysis of architectural education which was put before the Council by Mr. Ansell will ever become public property, but a finer thing I have never heard done. Mr. Ansell has had the difficult duty of presiding over two Boards of Architectural Education, our own and the Statutory Board. I think of his work as that of a marvellous equestrian in a circus riding two horses at once, a thing which is liable to give the rider the splits !

As far as the job could be done, I think the Institute has done it; and whatever may be our feelings as to its incompleteness, and the need for amplifying it and making it work in the way in which we at first imagined that it would, we must wait and see.

I think the work of the Registration Council is something quite different from the work of the Institute, and as long as I preside over the Architectural Registration Council I shall see that it keeps within its proper bounds and limits. I look upon that Council as being something like the Government Alien Office, to see that nobody gets into the realm who has not the right to be there, a kind of Deportation Office to turn out undesirable aliens in the profession who have got into this realm. I think that in other matters architects and their interests are very much better served by this great Institute, and I hope this relative position of these two bodies will always be maintained.

Colonel HOPKINS [*F.*]: Mr. President and gentlemen, Mr. Jenkins, in his criticism of the finances of the Institute, made a reference to the JOURNAL. I think I can hardly do better, in the hope of obtaining your favour, than tell you a little about the origin of the improvement which took place in the JOURNAL recently. Some four years ago the Literature Committee started the train of development that has now made possible the recent great improvement in the whole character of the JOURNAL. The first improvement was in the quality of the paper upon which the JOURNAL of the Institute was printed, and in the type that the JOURNAL was printed with, and in the alteration on the badge of the JOURNAL, of all of which you know. The result evidently pleased, but that was not enough, so soon the Editor and others began worrying for further improvements, until early in 1933 it became possible to plan the actual putting into effect of ideas that had long been in the minds of many that the JOURNAL would become a great deal more acceptable to the ordinary member if it contained further information which might be useful to him in his practice. The result was the inclusion at the start of the current volume of the review of current buildings and their construction, and other new sections. All that has meant rather a big expenditure. A Joint Committee was formed from the Literature, the Art and the Finance Committee, and we considered the proposals. But just about that time we were faced with a heavy commitment about our new building, and so we were rather anxious in embarking on further expenditure. But Mr. Carter's arguments were so convincing, and the whole idea was so attractive, that we ultimately persuaded the Council that it would be a good thing to do. The result was that in May last year we had authority to appoint a Technical Editor and a new Advertisements Manager, both those being, like the Editor, young men. And what is the result? These new men did not begin their work until August or September last—that is, barely nine months ago. If you wish to see what they have done, to get a proper perspective, I advise you to take the April number of last year and compare it with the issue for March or April of this year. You will agree, I think, that there can be no question about the wonderful improvement which has been made.

Another thing which is a matter of tremendous congratulation to those members who had the courage to advise the Council to push on with these suggestions is the proof that nearly every member of the Institute is now reading his JOURNAL. Letters to the Editor from members all over the world have proved this. And those of us who are in close touch with the Institute have also had ample evidence given to us personally of the genuine welcome the developments have had. Now we can claim that the members of the R.I.B.A. are reading their JOURNAL. All that we know and hear is clear evidence of the work our new staff of young men are doing, the work they are putting into the JOURNAL, and that it does really attract readers.

Of course, this development is expensive. We have to spend more on the printing of the JOURNAL, and we have extra salaries to pay. On the other hand, I want you to realise that we are getting in the JOURNAL in its present form something which is well worth the subscription which you pay to the Institute each year. But, thanks to the energy of our new men, in particular our Advertisement Manager, I think you may take this assurance to your heart, that the cost of the JOURNAL to the Institute will not be any more than it has been in the past; in fact, I have very great hopes that in the future we will find it less of a liability than ever. That, I think, sufficiently warrants our embarking upon what I have had it described to me as an extravagance.

Mr. Jenkins has asked us about the sum of £2,000 which has been spent in acquiring the advertisement rights. The advertisement contractors were, before the development, not solely our representatives, they represented other papers as well as ours, and we thought the work would be better done by a man in a more direct relationship to the Institute. The old contractors were under agreement, and we had to compensate

them under that agreement. I assure you that the sum paid in compensation will be certainly returned to us with interest in a very short time and will prove a very profitable investment.

And Mr. Jenkins has referred to the staff. This is our Centenary Year. We have always had a reference made to the staff at these annual general meetings, and I do not think you will mind if I take up a few moments of your time in making another reference to their work. It is very easy to talk about the wonderful progress this Institute has made in the hundred years; when we are talking about those wonderful things we are apt to forget that the efficient machinery of the Institute is what makes that improvement effective. In the hundred years which have gone by our machinery has been particularly effective, otherwise we should not have reached the position to which we have attained. Take our Chief Engineer, Mr. MacAlister. I think he is an expert, in the highest sense of the word. His wonderful genius for organisation and his methods with his staff call out the best that is in them, and those efforts are put forth in the most willing manner possible. You have only to look in the general office to see the happiness with which every member of the staff undertakes his job. And very few men leave the office until age compels them to go.

I might refer you also to the Allied Societies. I wonder what Allied Society would consider any function connected with it complete without Mr. MacAlister's presence. I would like to tell you a little experience of my own. The first time I met Mr. MacAlister was 12 or 13 years ago. At about that date it was proposed that an Allied Society should be formed in Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, and Oxfordshire, and accordingly local architects were circularised and advised to attend a meeting. I was not a member of the Institute at that time, I belonged to the Society of Architects, and I went to that meeting determined to vote against it, as I did not think such an Allied Society was required. We got to the meeting, and several members made speeches. Then Mr. MacAlister was called upon, and he began to talk to us. His arguments were so convincing, his manner so persuasive, that at the end of the meeting, when the Chairman got up and asked whether anyone else had got anything to say as to whether an Allied Society should be formed or not, there was an awkward silence, and I found myself—dead against my original idea—proposing that we should form an Allied Society. That was seconded by, I think, the late Mr. Harry Hutt, and it was carried unanimously. What better tribute can one give as to the persuasiveness of our Secretary than that?

And I may be allowed to refer to one or two other members of our staff with whom I have been brought into contact. There is Mr. Haynes, and there are Mr. Spragg and Mr. Baker. There you have two sterling men, who never find it too difficult, or too much trouble, to answer any query or provide one with whatever information one may require. Mr. Spragg, when I first met him, was Secretary of the Science Standing Committee, and when he obtained his present appointment we were delighted. I am sure the Council will have realised that they made a very wise choice. Baker, too, is a tough old stick, and he is a tower of strength to the Finance Committee; I speak feelingly there. He writes all my notices, and so forth, and I have only to sign them. He and Mr. Bevan, the accountant, provide me with proper accounts, which I know I can accept as being absolutely correct.

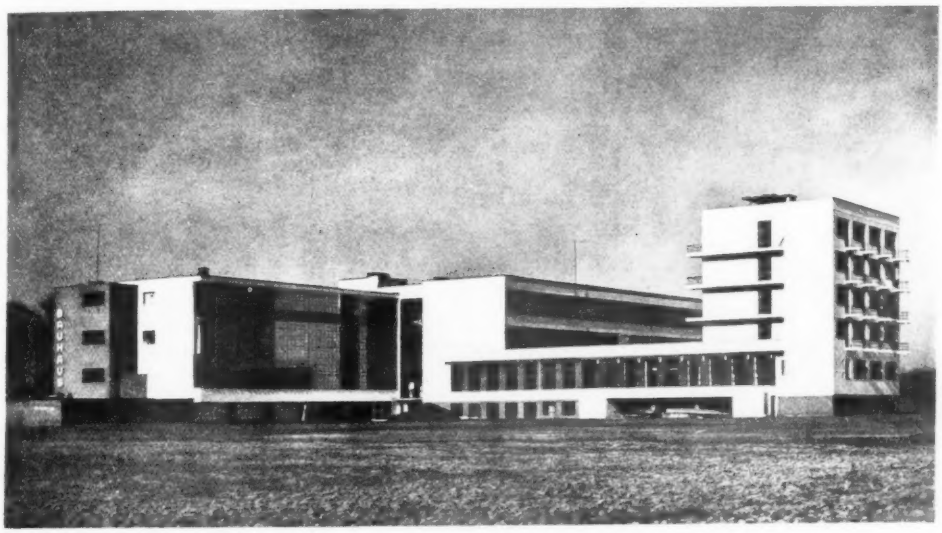
Then we have other members of the staff whom I come into contact with sometimes: Mr. Steel, Mr. Neville, and Mr. Macdougald, the latter being now secretary of the Science Committee, and he does his work in a wonderfully satisfactory manner; one would think that Mr. Spragg had been coaching him for weeks beforehand. And we have, in Miss Mann, secretary of the Architects' Benevolent Society and the Unemployment Committee, one of the most consistent of hard workers. I wish I could show you the statistics she prepares for our monthly meetings, but perhaps we shall have them on view at Bedford Square when you go there to see the work which has been done in connection with the Unemployment Committee. All the Unemployment work has been done in addition to A.B.S. work, and I think the congratulations of the Institute are due to her.

With regard to the remainder of the staff, all we need do is to go into the office on any day, without appointment, and notice the attitude of the men at work there, and you will see that they must of necessity belong to what I have heard described in the Navy as "a happy ship."

The PRESIDENT then put to the meeting the resolution, "That the Report of the Council and Standing Committees for the Official Year 1933-34 be approved and adopted." It was carried unanimously.

He then moved that a very hearty vote of thanks be accorded to Mr. E. J. W. Hider [*F.*] and Mr. J. MacLaren Ross [*A.*] for their services as hon. auditors for the past year and the motion was carried by acclamation.

The PRESIDENT then announced that Mr. E. J. W. Hider [*F.*] and Mr. G. Ronald Topham [*A.*] were both eligible and willing to the nominated as hon. auditors for the current year, and moved that they be so nominated.



THE BAUHAUS, DESSAU

THE FORMAL AND TECHNICAL PROBLEMS OF MODERN ARCHITECTURE AND PLANNING*

BY PROFESSOR WALTER GROPIUS

IF I, as a practical architect, whose primary business in life is building, have accepted your kind invitation to draw up what might perhaps be called the balance sheet of the new architecture, my credentials must be that I have been personally engaged in the intellectual struggle raging round it for the past 25 years, and have experienced all its vicissitudes in my own career.

To-day we are in a position to prove conclusively that the outward forms of modern architecture are not the whim of a few architects hungry for innovation, but the inevitable consequential product of the intellectual, social and technical conditions of our age. It has taken a quarter of a century of earnest and pregnant struggle to bring these forms into being—forms which evince so many fundamental structural changes when compared with those of the past. I think the present situation can be summed up as follows: a breach has been made with the past which enables us to envisage a new aspect of architecture corresponding to the technical civilisation of the age we live in; the morphology of dead styles has been destroyed; and we are returning to honesty of thought and feeling; the general public, which was formerly indifferent to everything to do with building, has been shaken out of its torpor; personal interest in architecture as something that concerns every one of us in our daily lives has been aroused in wide circles; and the lines of future development have become clearly manifest throughout Europe.

But this development has encountered obstacles: confusing theories, dogmas, and personal manifestos; technical difficulties which the world's general economic decline since the war has accentuated; and finally the dangers arising from formalistic will-o'-the-wisps. The worst of all of these was that "modern"

* A paper read to the Design and Industries Association on Wednesday, 16 May. Translated from the German by Mr. P. Morton Shand.

architecture became fashionable in several countries! Imitation, snobbery, and mediocrity have distorted the fundamentals of truth and simplicity on which this renaissance was based.

That is why the movement must be purged in the ranks of its own adherents if its original aims are to be rescued from the strait-jacket of materialism and those false slogans which are the result of imitation and misconception. Spurious phrases like "functionalism" (*die neue Sachlickeit*) and "fitness for purpose-beauty" have deflected appreciation of the new architecture into minor and purely external channels. This one-sided characterisation is reflected in that frequent ignorance of the true motives of its founders, and a fatal obsession which impels superficial people to try to relegate this phenomenon to one isolated province instead of perceiving that it is a bridge which unites opposite poles of thought.

For instance, the idea of rationalisation, which *many* people aver is its outstanding characteristic, is only a part of that part which is its purifying rôle. The other aspect, the satisfaction of the human soul, is just as important as the material. Both find their counterpart in that unity which is life itself. The liberation of architecture from the mass of ornament, the emphasis on the functions of its structural members and the quest of concise and economical solutions, only represent the material side of that formalising process on which the *practical* value of the new architecture depends. What is far more important than this structural economy and its functional emphasis is the intellectual achievement which has made possible a new spatial vision—for whereas the practical side of building is a matter of construction and materials, the very nature of architecture makes it dependent on the mastery of space.

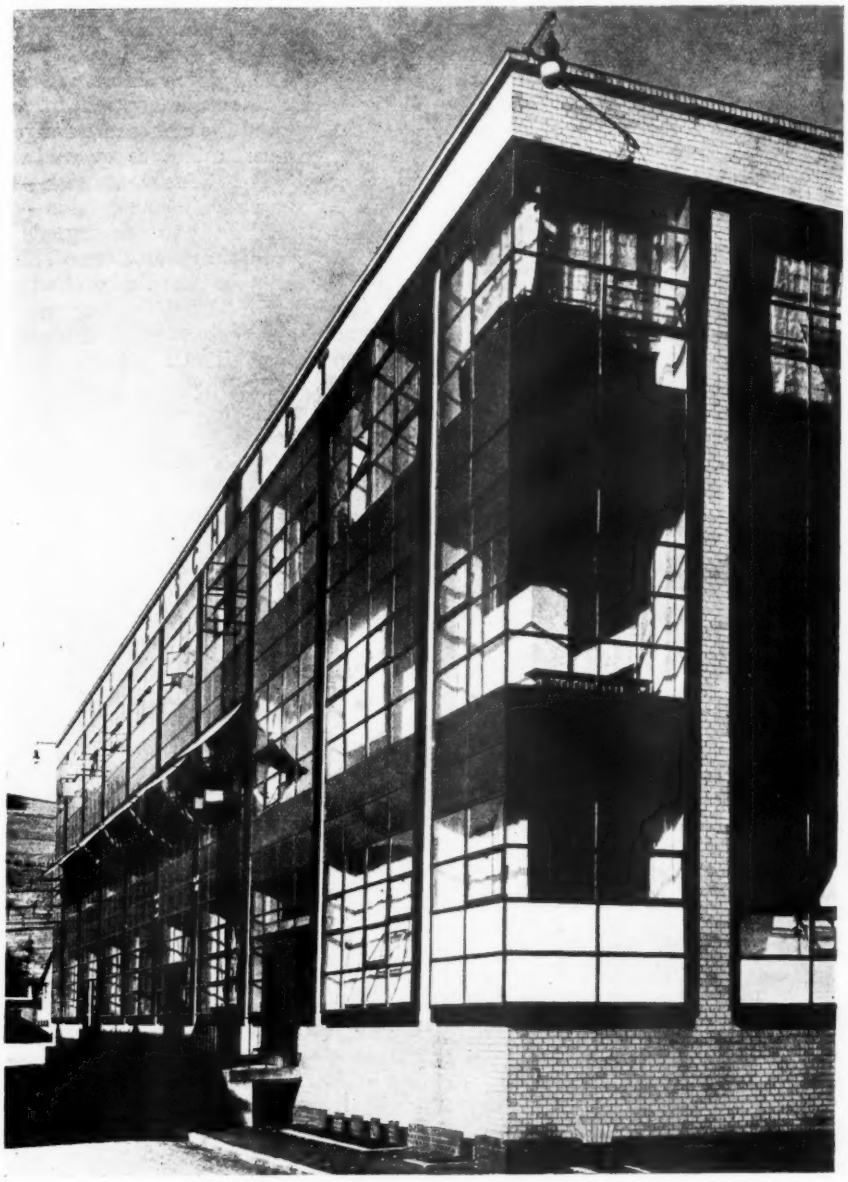
The transformation from manual to machine production so preoccupied humanity for a century that instead of pressing forward to tackle the real problems of design, men were long content with borrowed styles and formalistic decorations.

This state of affairs is over at last. A new conception of building, based on realities, has developed; and with it has come a new changed perception of space. The very different appearance of the numerous good examples of the new architecture which already exist exemplify these changes and the new technical means we now dispose of as a result of them.

As a specific example of this development I should like, if I may, to say something here about my own personal development, and the *Bauhaus* I founded after the war at Weimar and later at Dessau.

As a pupil of that famous German architect, Peter Behrens, I had acquired practical familiarity with the systematic handling of architectural problems long before the war. In working with him, and in innumerable conversations with him and the leaders of the *Deutscher Werkbund*, I began to form my own views about building. Although my first independent designs clearly evinced the characteristics of my later work, they were quite unconscious anticipations; for my own independently thought-out theoretical premises, the consciously responsible advancement of certain ideas based on my own reflections, as a means of effecting a breach in the existing order of things, only crystallised after the experience of the war: an interlude which kept me, like most other architects, from my work for four years. After that violent interruption every thinking man felt the necessity for an intellectual change of front, and each in his own sphere longed to be able to bridge the disastrous gulf between reality and idealism. The magnitude of the mission of this generation of architects was revealed to me at that time. It dawned on me then that an architect cannot hope to realise his ideas unless he is able to influence the general production of his country, its trade and industry, in such a way that a new manner, a new school results, which succeeds in acquiring authoritative significance. The architect requires a whole staff of the kind of collaborators and assistants who are not content to perform their separate parts mechanically as an orchestra obeys its conductor's baton, but who work independently, yet in a close co-operative and comradely spirit to further a common task.

This conception of the essential unity of all creative work was what inspired me in founding the *Bauhaus* as a school of design. In carrying out this scheme I tried to solve the ticklish problem of combining imagination with technical proficiency; and strove to train a new and hitherto non-existent type of collaborator who should be equally skilled in design and technical proficiency. I felt it was essential to combat the dilettante handicraft spirit, and for this reason every pupil, including the students of architecture, had to pledge himself to fulfil his proper legal period of training as an apprentice in a formal letter to the chamber of commerce. The actual instruction, however, only served to school the hand and impart the necessary technical knowledge. It was merely a means to an end, not an end in itself. The aim in view throughout was a many-sided training, not commercial self-



THE 'FAGUS' BOOT TREE FACTORY, ALFELD LEINE

This building was designed and built in 1910-11 and the wing shown in the photograph is particularly interesting as a pre-war example of the completely glass-fronted building

sufficiency. The *Bauhaus* accepted the machine as the essentially modern vehicle of form, and sought to come to terms with it. Its workshops were really laboratories in which practical designs for present-day goods were conscientiously worked out as models for mass production, and were continually being improved on. This dominant aim of creating type-forms to meet every commercial, technical and æsthetic requirement necessitated a picked body of men of all-round culture who were thoroughly experienced in the practical and mechanical, as well as the theoretical, scientific and formal aspects of design, and were well versed in the laws on which these are based. The constructors of these models had also to be fully acquainted with factory methods of mechnical mass-production, which are radically different from those of handicraft, although the various parts of the prototypes they evolved had naturally to be made by hand. It is from the individual peculiarities of every type of machine that the new, but still individual "genuineness" and "beauty" of its products are derived; whereas illogical machine imitation of hand-made goods infallibly bears the stamp of a makeshift substitute. The *Bauhaus* represented the school of thought which believes that the difference between industry and handicraft is far less a difference due to the nature of the tools employed than of the effect of subdivision of labour in the former and one-man control from start to finish in the latter. Handicrafts and industry must, however, be understood as opposites perpetually approaching each other. Handicrafts are now changing their traditional nature. In future their field will be in research work for industrial production and in speculative experiments in laboratory-workshops where the preparatory work of evolving and perfecting new type-forms will be done.

Little by little, as the struggle with prevailing ideas of design proceeded, the *Bauhaus* clarified its own aims. We concentrated on getting to grips with the problem of design with every method of conceptual interpretation, and making known the result of our periodic discoveries. Our guiding principle was that artistic design is neither an intellectual nor a material affair, but simply an integral part of the very stuff of life. Further, that the revolution in artistic mentality has brought in its train that new elementary knowledge which is implied in the new conception of design, in the same way that the technical transformation of industry has provided new tools for its realisation. Our object was to permeate both types of mind; to liberate the creative artist from his other-worldliness and reintegrate him into the workaday world of realities; and at the same time to broaden and humanise the rigid, almost exclusively material, mind of the business man. Our governing conception of the basic unity of all design in its relation to life, which informed all our work, was therefore in diametrical opposition to that of "art for art's sake," and the even more dangerous philosophy it sprang from: business as an end in itself.

It inspired our concentration—though by no means an exclusive concentration—on the design of technical products and the organic development of their processes of manufacture. This gave rise to an erroneous idea that the *Bauhaus* had set itself up as the apotheosis of rationalism. In reality, however, we were far more preoccupied with exploring the common territory that is common to the formal and technical spheres, and defining the frontier that divides them. The standardisation of the practical machinery of life which the *Bauhaus* strove to achieve implies no robotisation of the individual, but, on the contrary, the unburdening of his existence from much unnecessary dead-weight that leaves it all the freer to develop on a mental plane. An efficient and well-oiled machinery of daily life cannot of course constitute an end in itself, but it at least forms a point of departure for the acquisition of a maximum of personal freedom and independence. An intellectual economy naturally takes longer to perfect than a material one, since it requires more knowledge and mental self-discipline. Here we have the focal point where civilisation and culture meet; which illuminates the fundamental difference between a technical and a commercial product, the humdrum work of the calculating brain as opposed to the work of art, the product of mental passion. It is true that a work of art remains a technical product, but it has an intellectual purpose to fulfil as well; which only passion and imagination can achieve.

The practical applicability of the *Bauhaus* teaching explains why, in spite of the diversity of its collaborators, its productions were characterised by a basic uniformity. This was the fruit of the development of a common intellectual objective which superseded the old æsthetic conception of form as understood by the Arts and Crafts movement.

But the struggle had also to be maintained on another front: against imitators and detractors who sought to identify every building and object in which ornament was discarded as examples of an imaginary "Bauhaus Style," and who vulgarised the fundamental precepts of *Bauhaus* into modish trivialities. The object of the *Bauhaus* was not to propagate any "style," system, dogma, formula, or vogue, but to

exert a re-vitalising influence on design, since it did not base its teaching on any particular idea of form, but sought the essence of life itself behind life's ever-changing forms. The *Bauhaus* was the first institution in the world to dare to embody this programme in a definite curriculum. To secure the victory of its ideals, and maintain the vigour and alertness of that community spirit in which alone imagination and reality can be fused, the *Bauhaus* assumed the obligations of leadership. A "Bauhaus Style" would have been a confession of failure and a return to that very stagnation, that devitalising inertia, to combat which I had called it into being.

How far has the struggle progressed in the meantime, and what parts have the various nations played in it? I will begin with the precursors of the pre-war era, and confine myself to contrasting the actual founders of the new architecture up to 1914: Berlage, Behrens, myself, Poelzig, Loos, Perret, Sullivan and St. Elia—exemplifying each by one of his major works; and drawing up a brief balance of their joint achievement. The governing factors in my choice will be, not the beauty of the buildings concerned, but the degree of independence and creative achievement with which in these buildings their architects definitely enriched the movement. With one exception this choice is based not on paper projects, but executed designs: a consideration which seems to me of some importance.

If I stress the fact, as I do, that Germany played the leading rôle in the development of the new architecture, I should like to add that I am not exactly a *persona grata* with the Chauvinists. Long before the war the *Deutscher Werkbund* had been formed in Germany. At that time such an outstanding leader as Peter Behrens was not a strange or isolated phenomenon. On the contrary, he already had a powerful backing in the *Deutscher Werkbund*, a body which formed a reservoir of the forces of progress and renewal. I well remember the animated discussion at the *Werkbund's* public sessions during the Cologne Exhibition of 1914 which so many foreigners attended; and the publication of the first of the *Werkbund's* well-known year-books about the same time. It was in active collaboration in the latter that I gained my first comprehensive insight into things as a result of drawing up a sort of inventory of the existing state of architecture. Between 1912 and 1914, too, I designed my first two important buildings: the Fagus Factory at Alfeld, and the Office Building for the Cologne Exhibition, both of which clearly evince that emphasis on function which characterises the new architecture.

During this same pre-war period Auguste Perret was the leading personality in France. The Théâtre des Champs Elysées in Paris, built in 1911-13, was designed by Perret in colloboration with the Belgian Van de Velde, who was then living in Weimar and working in close contact with the *Deutscher Werkbund*. Perret's chief title to fame is his extraordinary constructive skill, which altogether eclipses his gifts as a spatial designer. Although more engineer than architect, he indubitably belongs to the founders of modern architecture, for it was he who succeeded in freeing architecture from its ponderous monumentalism by his audacious and wholly unprecedented forms of construction. Yet this great pioneer for long remained a voice crying in the wilderness as far as France was concerned.

In Austria, Otto Wagner had built his Post Office Savings headquarters in Vienna at the turn of the century. Wagner dared to expose plain surfaces kept entirely free of decoration and mouldings. To-day, it is almost impossible for us to imagine what a revolution such a step implied. Simultaneously Adolph Loos, another Viennese, began writing those articles and books in which he set forth the fundamentals of the new architecture, and building that large shop in the Michaelplatz, immediately opposite the Hofburg in Vienna, which so inflamed the passions of a population accustomed to Baroque forms.

In 1913 Futurism was launched in Italy, of which St. Elia, who unfortunately fell in the war, was one of the leading adherents. At last year's Triennial Exhibition in Milan his memory was invoked by Marinetti, the founder of Futurism, as one of the great originators of the new architecture. St. Elia wrote astonishingly accurate anticipations of the ideology of the coming architecture, but he never had a chance to carry out any practical work. His project for a skyscraper on a four-tiered street remained a paper design.

In Holland development was behindhand. Berlage, De Bazel and Lauweriks, who based their work on anthropological premises, had reanimated the systematical teaching of architecture, *Systemlehre-intercolumniation*, and had also, in emulation of those important English pioneers, Ruskin and Morris, inspired a revival of handicrafts. A romantic mystical school continued in Holland until well into the post-war decade. It was in 1917, three years after the Cologne Exhibition, that the group known as "Stijl" was formed, of which Oud and Van Doesburg became the leaders. In 1914 the most

THE BAUHAUS, DESSAU, 1925

A general view and a view of the studios

advanced buildings in Holland were Berlage's office buildings and De Klerk's housing blocks.

In the United States the revival of architecture had begun as far back as the 'Eighties, contemporaneously with the development of a new *constructional technique*.

Root built a brick skyscraper in Chicago in 1883. About the end of the century Sullivan—Frank Lloyd Wright's far too little recognised master—constructed buildings of this type which are epoch-making, and also formulated architectural principles which contain the pith of the functional doctrines of to-day. We must not forget that it was Sullivan who wrote "form should follow function." Intellectually speaking, he was more modern in his ideas than Frank Lloyd Wright, who was later to inspire so many European architects in both a spatial and a structural sense. Later on, and more particularly in the post-war period, Frank Lloyd Wright began to manifest a growing attachment to romanticism in his lectures and articles that was in sharp contradiction to the European development of the new architecture. At the present moment the Americans have the most fully developed constructional technique of any nation in the world—as I had an opportunity of seeing for myself in the course of my investigations in the United States. But in spite of Sullivan and Frank Lloyd Wright and a very highly developed technical organisation, their artistic evolution has remained in abeyance. The intellectual and cultural background necessary for its preparation does not as yet exist among the population as a whole.

I have now sketched in outline the most important lines of development in the period prior to the war. The war intervened, but at its close the new architecture blossomed forth simultaneously in several centres. The most organic and continuous progress was made in Germany, where the leaders of the movement were all moving spirits in the *Deutscher Werkbund*, and a wide circle of supporters was soon found to share their views. In 1919 the *Bauhaus* was founded at Weimar, and immediately after this there followed its practical repercussion in housing developments, the extensive city *Siedlungs* with their marked social impress. Thereafter the movement began to be welcomed by public authorities at large.

DEPARTMENT FACTORY OF THE "WERKBUND" EXHIBITION, 1914
Back view of the Offices

In Holland the "Stijl" Movement began to take root; Oud, Rietveld, and Van Loghem built their first buildings, and the City of Amsterdam its extensive housing estates. The "Stijl" Movement had a marked effect as propaganda, but it over-emphasised formalistic tendencies, and so provided the impulse that made "cubic" forms fashionable. The structural concepts of the new architecture are now beginning to oust the romantic forms which inspired the Dutch Modernists.

About the same time, the French-Swiss Corbusier, who had studied for a time under Peter Behrens, began to work in France. In 1916 he was still using pilasters and cornices, but shortly afterwards he started to edit *L'Esprit Nouveau*, and to produce architectural and literary work of an astonishingly wide scope which made a profound impression on the young generation in every country. But in contrast to Germany, where a whole following had sprung up in and around the *Bauhaus*, the movement in France developed only as the purely personal concern of a few individuals; and people in general remained indifferent, with the result that no new school arose as a logical result of their activities.

Switzerland, which is Corbusier's native land, produced a number of capable architects after the war who considerably influenced the movement, more particularly in regard to town-planning.

The Stockholm Exhibition of 1930 was an important success for the new architecture in the Scandinavian countries.

England's contribution has been confined to housing and town-planning; but Sir Raymond Unwin's ideas and the English garden cities have influenced the whole European housing movement.

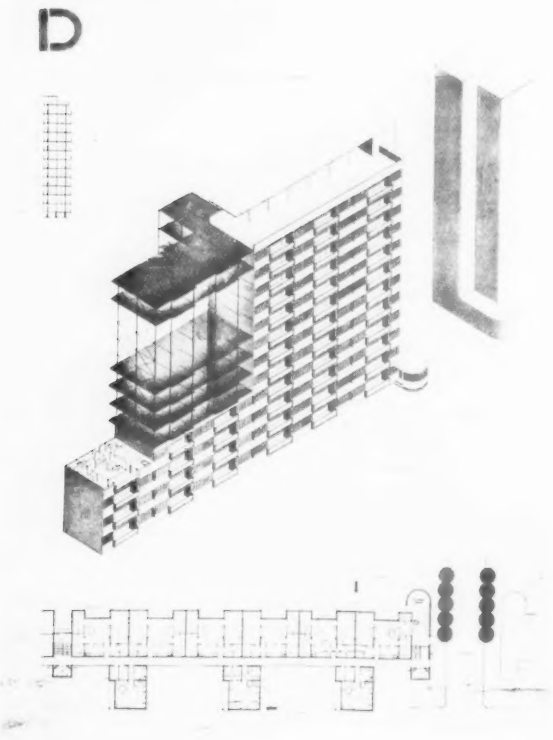
Bourgeois accomplished useful pioneering work in Belgium, and has lately taken a successful part in the replanning of Brussels.

Vigorous young groups have been formed in Czechoslovakia, Poland, Spain and England; while a very active Japanese group exists at Osaka.

In the United States, the Austrian Neutra and the Dane Lonberg-Holm, who have made their home there, and who are both men of outstanding initiative and energy, are carrying on the movement. The younger generation of Americans, some of whom studied at the *Bauhaus*, are slowly beginning to find their feet, and evolve their own formal components.

The appearance of co-operative working groups, to which I have just drawn attention, is characteristic of the latest development of the new architecture. In countries which might be supposed to have least in common with one another similar free organisations of young architects have been formed, roughly speaking, on the *Bauhaus* model, who collaborate in practical and experimental work. I consider this co-operative principle particularly promising, and very appropriate to the spirit of our age; especially when these groups include engineers and economists. Such "cells"—when led by men who possess the right qualifications for holding their comrades together and inspiring the team spirit—are a guarantee of the thoroughness and many-sidedness of the work produced; as each member inspires his fellow. But groups of this kind must be founded on voluntary comradeship. It is impossible to run them on the usual basis of rules and regulations.

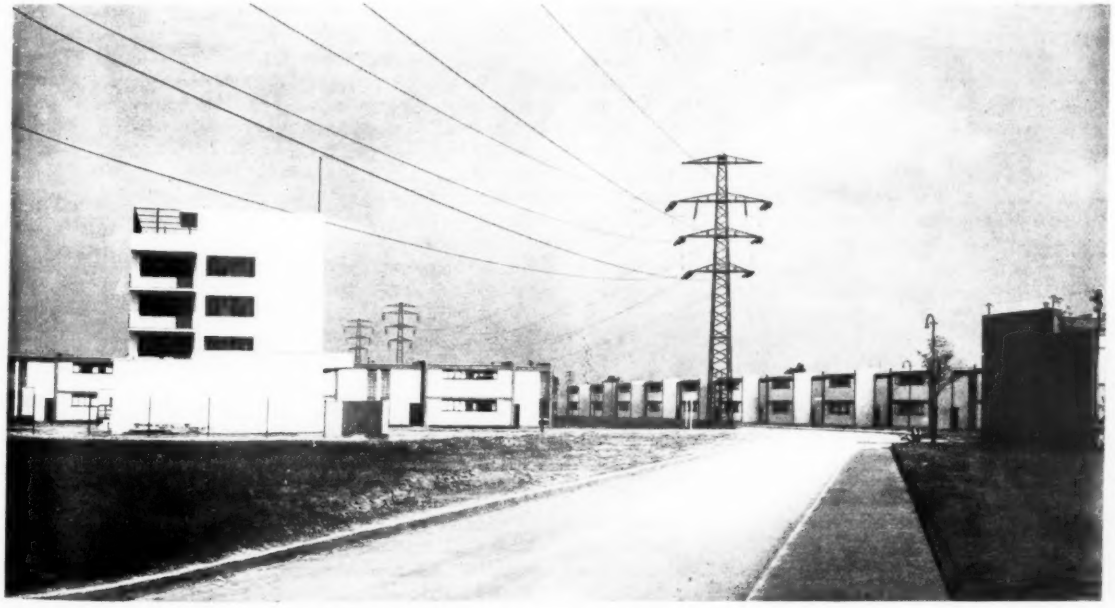
An international organisation based on the same principles called "Les Congrès Internationaux d'Architecture Moderne," whose executive is known as "Cirpac," was formed in Switzerland; to which 27 national groups have since adhered. At the present moment its presidential committee consists of Van Eesteren of Amsterdam, Bourgeois of Brussels, and myself; while Dr. Giedion of Zurich is the Secretary and Business Manager. The objects of the Congress are to pool the experience of the different countries, and co-ordinate the results so as to provide practical data and sound directives for town planning and to insure their recognition and adoption in the various countries. This orientation of the Congress work is not of course, accidental, but represents a direct



TENEMENT BUILDING
The prize-winning design in a competition organised by the Reichs Society for Research, 1928

continuation of the original principles of the new architecture applied to the larger unit of the town. The conception which the new kind of architect has of his calling, as that of a co-ordinating organiser, whose business it is to resolve all formal, technical, sociological and commercial problems and combine them in a comprehensive unity, has inevitably extended his researches beyond the house to the street, from the street to the completer organism which is the city itself; and ultimately into the wider field of regional and national planning. I believe that the future development of the new architecture is bound to embrace these wider spheres, and concern itself with all their congruent details; and that it must inevitably progress towards an ever fuller conception of the province of design and construction as one vast indivisible whole whose roots are embedded in life itself. But the very magnitude of this widening field of activity threatens it with such dangers as loss of direction and dilettantism. Here salvation must come from the modern form of the mediæval masons' guilds, those strictly governed associations of fellow-craftsmen in which every member was engaged in the common task according to his aptitude and experience. It is from a similar discipline in our own ranks applied both to initial planning and subsequent execution that I envisage the most promising possibilities of future development. In this way potentially dangerous adherents and imitators can find their natural limitations and be turned into useful fellow workers once they have been cured of artistic aspirations, and, particularly in the technical field, superficial slickness will tend to become a thing of the past. That innate respect for material and construction, and conscientious technical workmanship which characterised the building of the pre-machine epoch, has certainly not as yet found a corresponding echo in the architects of to-day, in spite of the emphasis which they lay on technique. It seems as though the creative effort of realising a new understanding of space, their researches into the integral elements of our new conception of design, and the struggle of coming to terms with the machine had already absorbed most of the vitality of the present generation of architects. The next generation will witness the general adoption and the refinement of the new architecture.

In the face of these proofs of the genuineness of the movement no one who takes the trouble to investigate its sources can possibly still maintain that it is based on a traditional infatuation for technique *qua* technique, which blindly seeks to destroy all national ties, and is bound to end in a fanatical glorification of materialism. *The laws which restrict the choice of the individual have been established* as a result of the most thorough social, technical and artistic investigation. I believe that our conception of the new architecture is nowhere in opposition to that of tradition; since respect for tradition does not imply the comfortable enjoyment of elements in it which are a



MUNICIPAL HOUSING SCHEME TORTEN-DESSAU, 1928
General view showing Co-operative Stores on left

matter of chance or convenience, or an æsthetic preoccupation with superannuated forms of art, but is, and always has been, a struggle for essentials—that is to say a struggle to get at what is at the back of all technique, which is for ever seeking visible expression with its help.

The greatest opposition which the new architecture encountered was due to the demand of modern architects that the principle of mass production should be applied to house construction. I have supported this demand myself from 1910 onwards in various lectures and publications. The opponents of this school of thought fear that such a transformation would produce an overwhelming monotony of form and the decay of the handicrafts. But the main obstacle to its more rapid generalisation is the opposition of big commercial interests. The danger of "monotonisation" of form can be overcome the moment it is possible to manufacture in series, not whole houses, but only their component parts: since from the latter different types of houses can be assembled to correspond to the needs of individual requirements. The goal to be aimed at is, therefore, a "box of bricks" for adults. The second objection, that mass-production of dwellings would cause the destruction of handicrafts, can be countered by the pertinent example of the Japanese, who for centuries have been making completely standardised houses of the highest quality carried out entirely by manual labour. But in European countries the necessary transformation of the building trade implies such a complicated and protracted process, and the responsibility towards this highly specialised and ramified key industry is so great, that another generation must go by before the production of houses by machinery becomes an accomplished fact and is regarded as a matter of course. The difficulties in the way are all the more considerable for being of a psychological as well as a technical nature. We have been accustomed to refer to "standard" things for a long time, but generally speaking we apply this term much too superficially. A product only deserves the designation "standard" when it is able to satisfy many different conditions, and possesses a maximum of capacity and *quality*. Such a concentration can only be obtained when the very best brains employ the very best technical means, which can only be justified in the case of mass-production. The perfection of a standard product that will last and long maintain itself as such entails the most intensive preparatory work. It is only after the theoretical and practical basis of a product has been thoroughly thought out to the last detail, and in terms of the widest possible future anticipation of its use, that a product becomes a "standard" one, since "*le mieux c'est l'ennemi du bien.*"

The setting up of standards is in no sense an achievement of our age. It is only the methods used for arriving at a standard which have changed. Standards have always represented certain *non plus ultra* zeniths of cultural achievement, a selection from all that is best, the winnowing of what is vital and impersonal from what is personal and incidental. To-day it is more necessary than ever to inculcate the idea that "standard" is a cultural title of honour; and to set our faces against the shallow and insidious propaganda uses of the word which seek to elevate every industrial article manufactured by mass-production to that high rank. In the past a standard meant a familiar form, a stabilised common denominator of design. In Caucasian towns we can see the growth of a standard type of house, which offers a restful picture compared with the senseless chaos of styles that is presented by the modern street scene. And in Hamburg streets, dating from the beginning of the nineteenth century, we can see uniformity of ground plan in separate houses in spite of individuality in their design which resulted from manual building methods.

That calming belief in the need for unification in the satisfaction of similar needs which distinguished our ancestors gains enhanced significance in our own day through economy. Among the many attempts that have been made to produce houses under factory conditions I should like to cite the one which perhaps came nearest to practical success. I prepared the plans for mass produced copper houses erected by a big metallurgical firm in Berlin exploiting a patent for the insulation of walls. The outstanding characteristics of these houses are a very high degree of insulation combined with extreme lightness. A four-roomed house, complete with walls and roof, doors hung, windows glazed and electric wiring installed can be transplanted from the factory to the site on a single motor lorry and trailer. As the weight of the walls complete with their interior and exterior facings is only about 15 kgs. per square metre—although they possess a warmth insulation equal to that of 140 cms. brick walls—walling sections up to 6 metres in length can be finished as separate floor units on the endless chain, despatched from the works and unloaded and erected on the site by hand with the aid of only four men. It is impossible for me to enter here into such technical details as the design of the wall joints, etc. Thorough research, and a whole series of experiments and official tests had to be made from the most varied points of view before the mass-production of these houses could be attempted. There is, however, one factor I should like to mention: the nature of the insulation, which clearly indicates what a revolution in the construction of houses new technical methods will be able to bring. The exterior covering of the walls consists of 0.5 mm. thick copper plates, which are corrugated to increase their strength, attached to the steel framework by folded copper strips. The inner facing is either of fluted aluminium sheeting, or, as in this slide, of 5 mm. thick asbestos boards. The very high degree of warmth insulation of the walls is due to a sequence of separate, and almost air-tight, air chambers arranged between alternating sheets of bitumen paper and aluminium foil and particularly to the refraction of heat rays by thin layers of aluminium foil which is no more than one thousandth of a millimetre in thickness.

Aluminium foil for insulation has been successfully used in warship construction and refrigerator trucks for many years. Extensive laboratory experiments which I made at the time showed that even where very high interior temperatures are combined with very low exterior temperatures no condensation whatever occurred in the wall cavities.

This is only one example of the immense scope of the task of mastering and co-ordinating the new possibilities of construction which lie before architects.

One of the outstanding achievements of the new constructional technique has been to abolish the separating function of the wall: that is to say, instead of building walls as supporting members, as in a brick-built house, it has transferred the whole load of the structure to a steel or concrete framework and economised weight and bulk in the supporting elements by the use of reliable materials such as those just mentioned; and restricting the rôle of the walls between these members to mere weather and sound screens for keeping out the rain, heat, cold and noise. With the object of saving the maximum of weight and bulk, this non-supporting and merely partitioning walling is made of light-weight concrete, breeze, or other reliable materials in the form of thin slabs or blocks. This space-saving construction in steel or concrete—the object of which is to achieve a progressive reduction of the area occupied by the supporting members by means of the nicest calculations and intensification of the rigidity of the materials used—has naturally led to an ever bolder and wider opening up of the wall areas which allows much better lighting. The old type of window, a hole that had to be hollowed out of the full thickness of a supporting wall, is being logically displaced by the continuous horizontal window, divided by thin steel mullions, which has become characteristic of the modern house. And as a result of the increasing preponderance of voids glass has assumed an ever-greater structural importance. Its light, unsubstantial and, as it were, floating appearance enlivens the aspect of our modern homes.

In the same way the flat roof has superseded the old tiled or slated gable roof. Its advantages are obvious: light, rectangular top-floor rooms instead of dark and almost useless angular attics; avoidance of timber roofing, which is so often the cause of fires; practical utilisation of the flat area thus provided (children's playgrounds, private open-air gymnasiums); better provision for adding to the building, whether by wings or extra stories; no unnecessary surfaces presented to the force of the wind; avoidance of such protrusions as rain-pipes and gutters made of perishable zinc. The development of airways confronts the architect with the task of designing houses from the bird's eye point of view as well as ordinary perspective. The utilisation of flat roofs as gardens is an efficacious means of introducing nature into the stony grey wastes of our great cities. The cities of the future with their green leafy roofs will have the appearance of vast gardens when seen from the air, what is lost to nature at ground level being regained up aloft. But the outstanding advantage of the flat roof is that it makes possible a much freer type of planning.

Perhaps at this point I may be allowed to illustrate my views on the work of the architect in the province of technical and formal design by a few examples.

Among the various technical possibilities available the constructor seeks those which satisfy the classical formula of "maximum efficiency at lowest expenditure." This was, therefore, my aim in the investigation I made at the invitation of the German Research Institute into the most economical form of minimum dwelling for small four-storied blocks.

The constructional scheme which I produced was the result of a prolonged series of experiments undertaken in conjunction with an engineer. There were two determining factors:

(1) Maximum saving in weight.

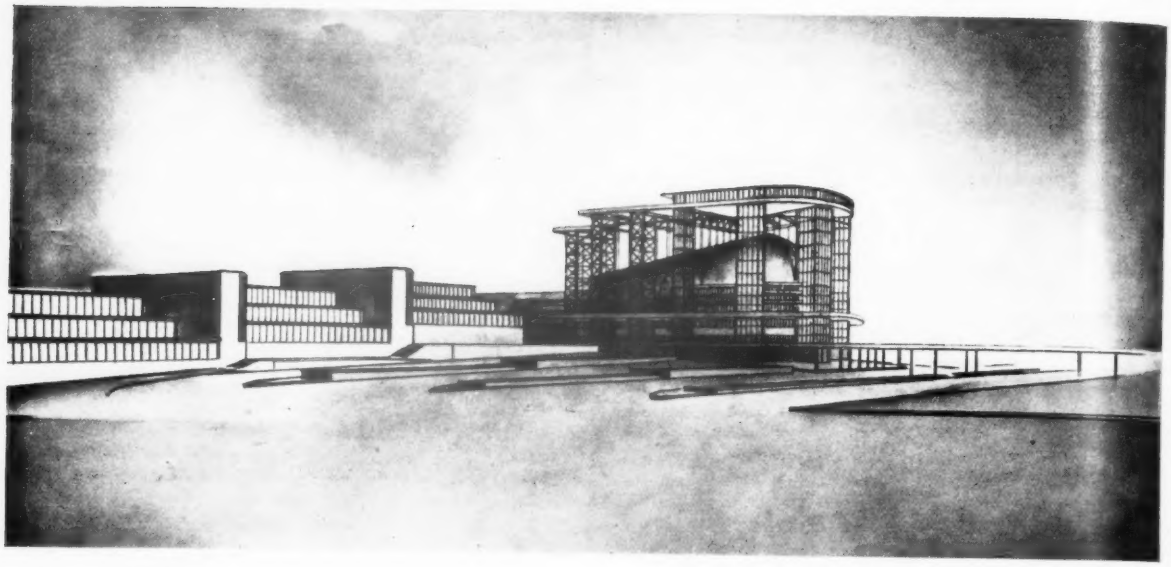
(2) Simplification and reduction in cost of assembly.

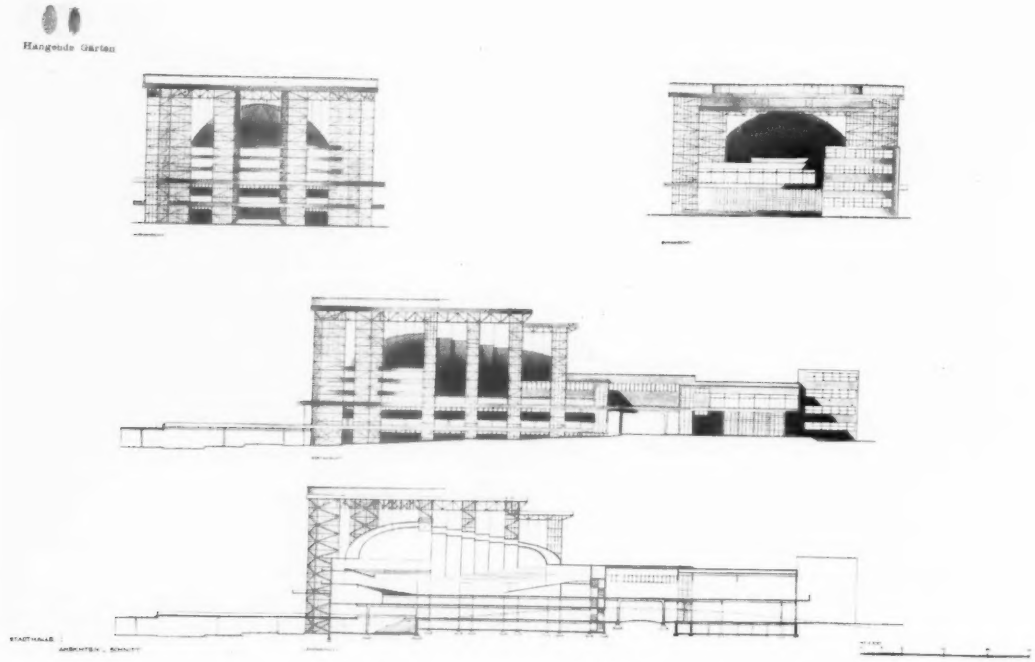
Under (1) we were able to reduce the weight of the steel framework from the usual figure of about 15 kgs. per cubic metre of enclosed space to 10·8 kgs. Under (2) we succeeded in considerably reducing the cost of assembly by adopting railway-sleeper sole-plates for front-wall supports, and avoiding cutting the flanges.

The lay-out of a home for old people which I designed in Kassel illustrates the logical inevitability of good planning. The governing conditions from which the necessary cubic volume resulted were a three-cornered site, its particular orientation, and the given number of rooms stipulated. I started by enumerating the essential requirements: the position to get the most sunshine and give the most unrestricted views; short communicating corridors for the inmates and attendants; properly articulated and fully utilisable grounds; harmonious relation to neighbouring buildings. Having done this I passed my various solutions in review. The most satisfactory, because it fully met all these conditions, was the fourth: a compact ten-storied building, which had to be rejected because the local building regulations did not allow more than six floors. In consequence, I had to adopt a solution in which all the living rooms had a south-west aspect and enjoyed quiet, and an unrestricted view. Here the passages are still relatively short; the garden remains properly related to the lay-out of the building; and the junction with the tall neighbouring buildings is a harmonious one in terms of volume. The other solutions only partially satisfied the conditions I had postulated as essentials.

I shall now pass to the consideration of town-planning problems which I feel are of cardinal importance at the present time. Although I shall take my point of departure from German conditions, as those I am most familiar with, I shall confine myself to questions of universal interest, which do not depend on the local peculiarities of any particular country.

The appalling housing shortage in Germany after the war stimulated every branch of the building industry—





COMPETITION DESIGN FOR THE TOWN HALL AND MUSEUM, HALLE, 1927

Perspective view, elevations and sections

architects, engineers, contractors, and public authorities —into re-exploring the problem of providing homes from the social, technical and economic point of view. Far-reaching departures from the old methods ensued, with the result that by the end of the first post-war decade the position had radically changed; and, above all, our attitude to housing.

The rapid increase in means of locomotion and the resultant interaction of time and space has begun to banish the frontier between town and country. The modern man needs contrast both as a stimulus and a recreation. The nostalgia of the town-dweller for the countryside and of the countryman for the town is the reflection of elementary human needs whose rapid recent growth imperiously demands satisfaction. Technical developments can reconcile extreme opposites, bringing the achievements of urban civilisation into the countryside, and re-acclimatising nature in the heart of the city. The leading minds in Germany and Europe generally are now insistent in their demand for more spacious and open-planned, and above all greener and sunnier cities; and the separation of industrial and commercial from residential districts by means of properly co-ordinated transport services. Thus the goal of the modern town-planner should be to strive to bring those opposite poles which we call town and country ever closer together.

Opinion is still very widely divided as to what is the ideal form of dwelling for the bulk of the population: separate houses with their own gardens, tenement blocks of medium height (2-5 floors) or 8-15 storied buildings. The bitterness of the controversy is a direct reflection of the limited extent to which this clamourous longing for town or country, as the case may be, has hitherto been satisfied.

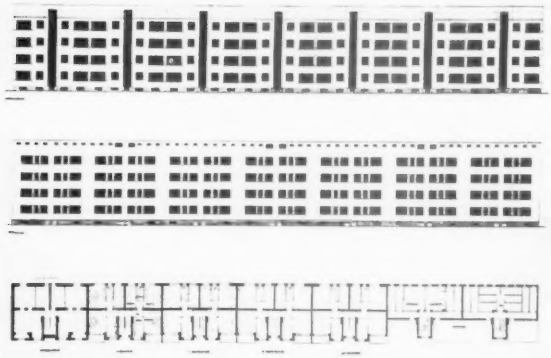
The decisive factor in the choice of a dwelling for the townsman is maximum utility. The nature of that utility depends on his tastes, his profession, and his income. It is indisputable that to most people the separate house seems the most tempting haven in which to take refuge from the stony ocean of a great city. The direct communication with the garden, the greater seclusion, and the delicious sense of complete possession are obvious advantages which everyone can realise. All the same, the tenement block is a type of housing which is a truer embodiment of the needs of our age, but one which, in its present primitive stage of development, can only be regarded as a necessary evil, and must on no account be suffered to remain. The drawbacks of existing examples must not prevent us approaching the problem from a fresh angle.

The tenement block has come into ill-odour because in its original 3-4 storied form it could claim few advantages. The interval between the separate blocks was generally far too small, the degree of sunlight allowed for wholly insufficient; while in so far as intermediate gardens were provided at all they were entirely inadequate. If, on the other hand, what has since become the much reduced legally permissible maximum number of separate dwellings to the acre within a given area be concentrated in widely spaced 8-10 instead of 3-5 storied blocks, all these manifest disadvantages are turned into as many advantages.

When conscientiously planned with broad stretches of verdure between them skyscraper collective dwellings satisfy all requirements in regard to light, air, tranquillity and rapid egress; besides offering their inhabitants innumerable other advantages. In 10-12 storied tenements of this kind ground-floor tenants are assured of a clear view of the sky; instead of looking on to blank walls, or into narrow wells or corridors, they have an uninterrupted view over expanses of grass and trees, a hundred yards in breadth, which provide playgrounds for the children. By this means Nature is able to reassert herself in the bosom of the city, and if the flat roofs of these buildings are transformed into gardens, all the terrors of the tenement block disappear, and the tenant finds he has become the citizen of a green city where contact with nature is a daily experience instead of an occasional Sunday excursion.

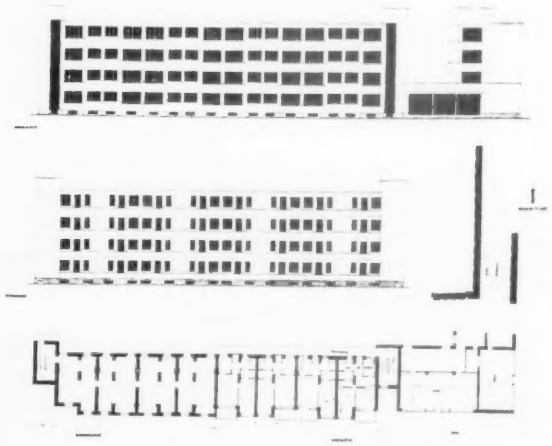
Thus, spreading outwards is not a sovereign specific, for if it were the logical consequence would be such a disintegration of the town as would spell its negation. The aim should be open planning with horizontal and vertical building side by side, the horizontal construction being restricted as far as possible to one-storied houses in outer urban zones with a very low density per acre; and the vertical building following the rational form of 10-12 storied blocks with full communal conveniences in all parts of the city where its practical utility has been proved, more especially in zones with an inevitably high density per acre. Blocks of intermediate height have the advantages neither of small houses nor of multiple-storied flats; and their disappearance should be considered as a step in the right direction.

The third conference of the Congrès Internationaux d'Architecture Moderne passed a resolution that all countries should be urged to investigate the skyscraper tenement block from a sociological and an economic point of view because so little practical experience is available as to its relative suitability. By what means can the defects of urban buildings—their lack of light and air, their noisiness and their paucity of rooms—be combated? If the city is to be confined to the smallest superficial area in order that minimum distances from one business centre to another may be maintained, then there is only one rational solution for securing better light and air and, paradoxical as it may sound, an increase in space: the multiplication of floors. Let us assume that a site of approximately 100 by 250 metres is to be built over with open-standing blocks arranged on a north-south axis. Now if we compare the possibilities in regard to space utilisation and lighting in the case of 2-3-4 and 5-10 storied buildings the following surprising results will be obtained.



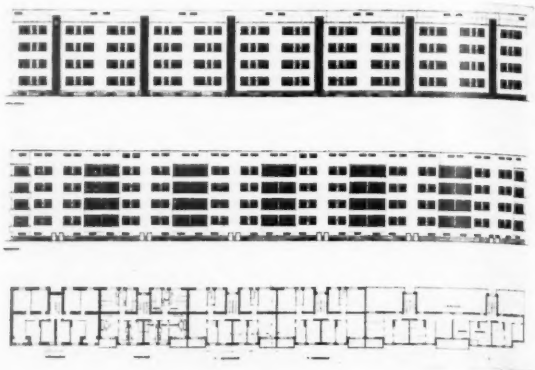
(1) Given an equal area of site (100 by 250 metres) and an equal angle of light between the blocks (30 degs.), the amount of utilisable area *increases* with the number of stories. In comparison with the 2-storied blocks the 10-storied blocks have over 60 per cent. more utilisable superficial area, in spite of the fact that they enjoy an identical amount of light and air.

(2) If we convert utilisation into terms of economy in building land, that is to say, assuming an equal angle of light for each of the blocks with different numbers of floors—and divide the same amount of utilisable floor space—we find that there is a saving of about 40 per cent. of land with the 10-storied blocks in comparison to the 2-storied ones—again in spite of each enjoying an identical amount of light and air.

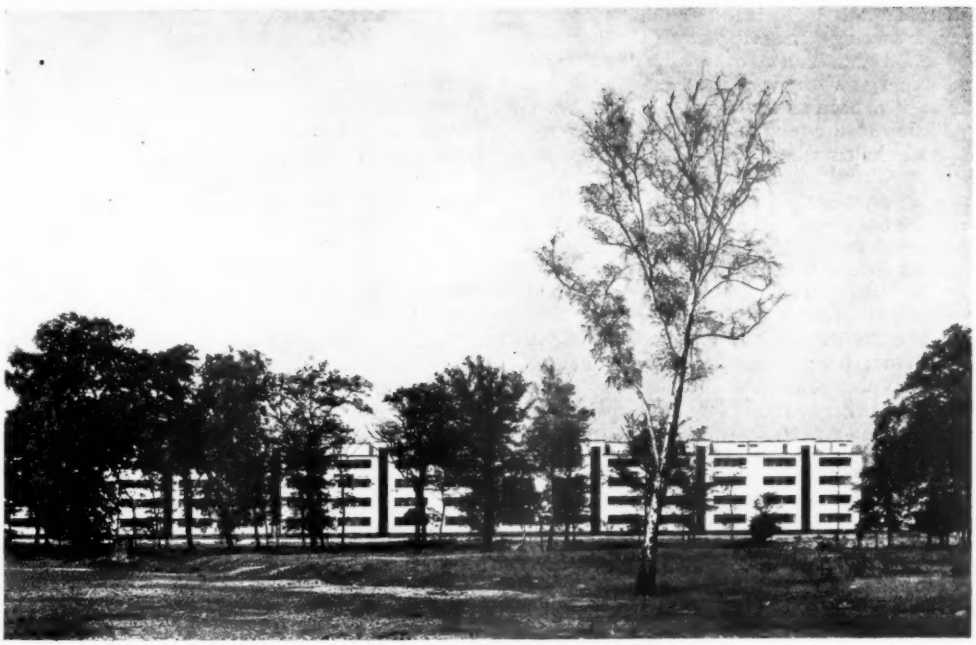


THREE SCHEMES FOR BLOCKS OF FLATS, SIEMENSTADT, BERLIN

Top left.—3 room flats
Top right.—4 room flats
Bottom.—2 room flats with corner shops.



(3) If, on the other hand, we want to estimate the utilisation obtained purely in terms of light and air—that is to say if we neither reduce the amount of building land nor increase the utilisable superficial area—we find that the angle of light between the blocks falls from 30 degs. in the case of the 2-storied blocks to 17·50 degs. in the case of the 10-storied blocks. That is to say, we gain the immense advantage of a much more generous amount of light, sun and air through an almost 10 times as wide interval between the blocks as in the case of 2-storied buildings, without any practical drawbacks. There also results valuable space for car parking between the blocks at the side of the street, and the possibility of building shops along both fronts of the blocks—that is to say, along their rear elevations as well. It follows from this that the maximum height of buildings hitherto allowed is a restriction inspired by quite irrational premises which has hampered normal development. Restriction in the density of dwellings by public authorities is, of course, very necessary and efficacious, but this has nothing to do with the height of the buildings concerned. The density of habitation can be far more effectively controlled by reducing the mass of the buildings, or their superficial area in relation to their site area. That is what we ought to strive for ! If the lessons of the data we have just cited were systematically applied it would even be possible to raise the density within the business—not the residential—areas and, at the same time, assure improved lighting and ventilation, reduction of noise, and a considerable increase in the space available for traffic between the blocks of buildings. In the struggle for and against the skyscraper, which is now raging, American conditions are a perpetual red herring. It can be taken as definitely proved, however, that the planless chaos of the skyscraper districts of New York and Chicago is no argument against the practical utility of a many-storied office building. The problem as a whole can only be solved by definite control of the building density in relation to possibilities in the way of transport, and by curbing the evil of speculation in land values: the very things which America has neglected to do. It is a



FLATS AT SIEMENSTADT, BERLIN, 1929

great advantage for us in Europe to be facing the beginning of an era of multiple-storied buildings with a truer appreciation of the issues involved. Their advent is inevitable, but that is all the more reason why we should be prepared for it, and not allow it to be blindly thrust on us. Conditions in New York, artificial light throughout the day in all floors up to the fifteenth, the investment of hundreds of millions in tube railways which cannot pay their way because, owing to lack of foresight, they were built too late—are cautionary examples of what *not* to allow. Careful technical and financial calculation have already been worked out—notably by the city of Hamburg—for the mean height of city office blocks which best correspond to European requirements. According to these the 11-storey type approximates to the ideal, because it combines the most favourable average value in relation to building costs, traffic facilities, and rentals based on a return of 10·7 per cent. Only practical experience, however, can hope to provide a definite data as to what are the most suitable heights.

There is, unfortunately, no time for me to enter more fully into those changed social conditions on which developments in the new architecture naturally largely depend. Let us glance for a moment at that important chapter of economic history, "Changes in the structure of the family," which deals with the social entity on which the town-planner has to base his calculations. The family of the pre-industrial era—the patriarchal family as we might call it—was still a self-contained economic unit which undertook the education of the children, care of the sick and aged, nearly all of what it needed, and even to a considerable extent its own food, whereas in our machine age what were formerly the family's responsibilities have been more and more assumed by the State. In addition to the regulation of work in factories and offices, and the correlated right of the workman to choose the nature and place of his work, in addition also to the continually increasing independence of women, who participate in wage-earning, the State has undertaken the education of children in kindergartens, schools and technical institutes, as also the care of the sick and aged. Evolution evinces a progressive growth of the nationalisation of what were formerly family functions in the spheres of authority, education and domestic economy; transferences which are naturally reflected in the type and form of the buildings devoted to family life. The shelter required for the now diminished and otherwise transformed family unit has changed its nature in accordance with its changed functions. The size of the dwelling has diminished, the mechanical labour-saving devices installed in it are continually increasing.

These historical and evolutionary changes have been entirely independent of the changing political structures of the different nations, and there is no civilised people to which this observation does not apply in greater or lesser degree. The architect must thoroughly understand these fundamentals—I only emphasise one single factor here by way of example—if he aspires to plan a proper type of dwelling or develop a town as an organic entity. The town is the all-embracing embodiment of the life and organisation of society; from its feature we can read its age and its character, its cultural and its hygienic condition. Preoccupation with urban problems will show us more clearly than anything else where the creative impulse of the new architecture takes root. From a relentless critical contemplation of existing conditions sprang new knowledge of their causes. The plight of our cities, which is due to the alarming increase of functional disorders inseparable from sick and ageing bodies, imperiously demands surgical treatment and healing. Yet the most important international congress of town-planners which has been held in recent years ended in resignation and the shrugging of shoulders because the attempts of these experts to combat the symptomatic maladies of our worn-out civic organisms received insufficient public support to enable them to apply the necessary remedies to their hearts and members. Notwithstanding, we have no choice in the matter. Once we have recognised its nefarious nature, those evils which have caused the chaos of our towns must be removed from the natural orbit of human life. The most propitious soil in which the new architecture can take root is where new conditions have evolved which produce social consequences. It is only in the creative strata of society that the necessary volition and determination can develop for making an end of the critical and catastrophic dangers of our towns and proceeding to the carrying through of those measures which—since the technical means for implementing them already exist—might already have been enacted had only our mentality been sufficiently ripe for them. To sum up: Good architecture depends on the systematic solution of the great problems of national planning: on the interpenetration of town and country by loosening the warp and weft of the stuff of our cities; on the linking up of industry and agriculture; on co-ordinated concentration and redistribution of population on geo-political and economic principles; on the organic concatenation of the centres of work, instruction and habitation; and finally on the solution of the problem of the ideal type of dwelling. The intellectual groundwork—or, as one might say, the laboratory tests—of the elements of a new architecture has already been accomplished and made available. The task of the coming generation is to transplant this knowledge in the consciousness of the community.

Though some will continue to feel sympathy and others antipathy for the movement we call the new architecture no one can any longer ignore its intellectual basis—an essentially vital basis, whose scope so far transcends considerations, one might almost say details, like fitness for purpose or functional truth. Its spiritual necessity, its power of persuasion can no longer be disputed; and the youth of to-day is inspired by it.

The New Building Fund: Contributions received or promised

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	9,149	1	5
Professor Henry Adams [*F.*]	5	5	0
Sir Richard J. Allison [*F.*]	5	5	0
Miss C. A. Baily [Subscriber]	2	2	0
Mr. Victor Bain [*F.*]	10	10	0
Messrs. Sir Herbert Baker [*F.*] and A. T. Scott [*F.*]	25	0	0
Dr. H. P. Berlage [Hon. Corr. Member]	1	0	0
Messrs. Arthur T. Bolton [*F.*] and James H. Bolton [*A.*]	7	7	0
Mr. C. B. Bone [*F., Retired*] (First Annual Donation)	1	1	0
Mr. Walter Brand [*F.*]	10	10	0
Lt.-Col. Edward J. Bridges [*F., Retired*]	5	5	0
Mr. C. H. Brodie [*F., Retired*]	5	5	0
Mr. Herbert T. Buckland [*F.*]	10	10	0
Messrs. Sir John Burnet, Tait and Lorne (Sir John Burnet [*F.*], Thomas S. Tait [*F.*], and Francis Lorne [*F.*])	50	0	0
Mr. Robert W. Cable [*F.*]	25	0	0
Messrs. Campbell Jones, Sons and Smithers (W. Campbell Jones [*F.*], Alec Smithers [*F.*], Owen Campbell-Jones [*F.*], and Mervyn Campbell-Jones [*F.*])	52	10	0
Messrs. Caröe and Passmore (W. D. Caröe [*F.*], H. Passmore [*A.*], A. P. Robinson [*A.*], and A. D. R. Caröe [*A.*])	15	15	0
Mr. H. C. Charlwood [*F., Retired*]	1	1	0
Mr. George Coles [*F.*]	5	5	0
Mr. J. B. S. Comper [*L.*]	2	2	0
Mr. A. H. Crawford [*F.*]	100	0	0
Mr. P. H. Cundall [*A.*]	1	1	0
Mr. P. M. Davson [*F.*]	1	1	0
Mr. S. Reyner Day [*L.*]	2	2	0
Rev. Percy Dearmer [*Hon. A.*]	2	2	0
Mr. C. F. W. Dening [*F.*]	10	10	0
Mr. Louis de Soissons [*F.*]	5	5	0
Mr. Rudolf Dircks [*Hon. A.*]	5	0	0
Sir Lionel Earle [*Hon. A.*]	2	2	0
Messrs. Elcock and Sutcliffe (C. Ernest Elcock [*F.*] and Fredk. Sutcliffe [*F.*])	20	0	0
Mr. Sam Evans [*F.*]	1	1	0
Mr. Gaius Foster [*L.*]	1	1	0
Mr. C. E. Fox [*F.*]	10	10	0
Mr. K. S. Fox [*A.*]	1	1	0
Mr. H. T. Goodwin [*A.*]	1	1	0
Mr. Edwin S. Hartley [*L.*]	1	0	0
Mr. Geo. H. Herring [*L.*]	1	1	0
Mr. F. Milton Harvey [*A.*]	5	5	0
Mr. A. B. Hayward [*L.*]	5	0	0
Mr. R. L. Hesketh [*F., Retired*]	1	1	0
Messrs. Hollins and Jones (George Hollins [*A.*], Reginald L. Jones [*L.*], and W. Bernard Oldacre [*A.*])	5	5	0
Mr. Herbert G. Ibberson [*F.*] (Cost of Sir Christopher Wren Statue on Weymouth Street Elevation)	100	0	0
Mr. Arthur Keen [*F.*]	15	15	0
Mr. W. J. King [*F.*]	5	5	0
Staff and Students of the Leeds School of Architecture, per J. S. Allen [*A.*]	5	0	0
Mr. John W. Little [*F.*] (in Five Annual Instalments)	10	10	0
Messrs. Mewès and Davis (Arthur J. Davis [*F.*], and Chas. H. Gage [*F.*])	26	5	0
Messrs. Minoprio and Spencely (C. A. Minoprio [*A.*] and H. G. C. Spencely [*A.*])	2	2	0
Lt.-Col. T. C. R. Moore [*Hon. A.*]	2	2	0
Mr. Alan E. Munby [*F.*]	1	1	0
Mr. Thomas Overbury [*F.*]	10	10	0
Mr. C. L. Pace [*A.*]	1	1	0
Mr. F. G. Pain [*L., Retired*]	1	1	0
Col. John Parker [Subscriber]	1	1	0
Mr. S. Harvey Pearce [*L.*]	2	2	0
Mr. E. W. Harvey Piper [*Hon. A.*]	1	1	0
Mr. E. W. Ponting [*L.*]	1	0	0
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Major F. W. Rees [*L.*]	2	2	0
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Mr. C. D. Rochester [*A.*]	1	0	0
Messrs. A. F. Scott and Sons (E. W. B. Scott [*F.*] and Theo. G. Scott [*F.*])	5	5	0
Mr. Evelyn Shaw [*Hon. A.*]	5	0	0
Mr. J. Simpson [*F., Retired*]	5	5	0
Mr. Digby L. Solomon [*F.*]	10	10	0
Mr. W. P. D. Stebbing [*L.*]	1	1	0
Commendatore G. P. Stevens [Hon. Corr. Member]	2	0	0
Mr. George Edward Stott [*L.*]	5	0	0
Messrs. Henry Tanner (Sir Henry Tanner [*F.*], Henry Tanner [*F.*], E. J. Tanner [*F.*], W. B. Dukes [*L.*], and W. H. Tanner)	21	0	0
Mr. Michael Tapper [*A.*]	10	0	0
Mr. Douglas Taylor [*A.*]	1	1	0
Mr. William H. Thorp [*F., Retired*]	1	1	0
Mr. Walter S. Tucker [*A.*]	1	1	0
Mr. Laurence A. Turner [*Hon. A.*]	5	5	0
Mr. Sydney R. Turner [*L.*]	1	1	0
Mr. Edward Warren [*F.*]	10	10	0
Mr. Benjamin Waterhouse [*L.*]	1	1	0
Mr. C. Birdwood Willcocks [*F.*]	3	3	0
Mr. R. G. Wilson [*F.*]	100	0	0
Mr. M. Melvill Wingate [*A.*]	1	1	0
Mr. C. E. Worthington [*L.*]	2	0	0
Mr. J. Hubert Worthington [*F.*]	20	0	0
Mrs. J. Hubert Worthington	5	0	0
Dr. Percy S. Worthington [*F.*]	25	0	0

The Council of the Liverpool Architectural Society have decided to make a donation of 10 per cent. of the annual contribution to be received from the R.I.B.A. over a period of five years.

Total amount received or promised £10,006 9 5

Architecture at the Royal Academy, 1934

By H. AUSTEN HALL [F.]

The Architectural Room at the Royal Academy is not favoured with the presence of the general public to a great extent, because of its somewhat obscure position, and the passing visitor looking in feels he can safely miss it. The sight of a framed drawing is sufficient discouragement, coming as it does at the end of the long visit to the other galleries. It is strange that so few realize the significance of this little room, for in it may be seen the future of England.

Now that nearly all the possible bridges over the Thames have been exhibited, there is more room for other buildings, and the exhibition gains in interest by the greater variety of work that can be shown in the limited space available.

The President sends only one small drawing this year, of school Houses at Ampleforth College; an excellent example of the sane modernism associated with his domestic work, admirable in composition and fresh and sweet in its detail. One notices the horizontal bars in the windows in the best modern manner, an unexpected but not unwelcome development.

Mr. Guy Dawber also sends only one drawing, of the Homestall, Sussex; a study for a house on the traditional lines of which he is master. Next to it is Mr. Walter Tapper's Farmhouse additions in Gloucestershire, which no doubt harmonize admirably with the existing building. One may, however, be forgiven for feeling a desire to see our past Presidents in a modern mood occasionally.

Sir Reginald Blomfield, illustrates his scheme for the completion of Piccadilly Circus, repeating the County Fire offices with dome and chimneys and all, and treats the Pavilion site to match Swan and Edgar opposite. He also shows the Headrow, Leeds, which is described as a street development.

The adventures of the mature mind have given us the greatest things we have in the other arts, but unfortunately those most fitted to lead architectural thought limit themselves unnecessarily to the familiar idioms.

The same may be said of Sir Herbert Baker's Bank of England interior, shown in a large and rather uninteresting detail section. It seems less modern than the Soane detail it has superseded, although no doubt the admirable planning would have been a surprise to that old gentleman if he could be induced to attend the obsequies of his great building.

A much more interesting exhibit by the same architect is the interior of Woldingham Church, shown in a model, with good stained glass windows.

Mr. Edward Mauſe is represented by two drawings. The first his London Hospital Students Hostel, of which the drawing is really too large for the subject and hardly does it justice. The second the Church of St. Thomas, (a little Guildford Cathedral), which happily we can see standing like a beacon in a singularly dull street at Hanwell. I forget the name of the street but we may say with Browning

" One hands-breadth of it shines alone
" From the blank miles round about."

Mr. Wallace Marchment sends his admirable design for a new hospital at Scarborough, a fine example of sane and beautiful building fulfilling its function without borrowing a style to obscure its form. The beauty of the horizontal lines combines with the natural features of the site to perfection. Scarborough is fortunate in having a hospital as fine in its way as we have in London at Ravenscourt Park.

The Adelphi site will soon compare with Waterloo Bridge for the number of its champions. Mr. Joass sends a design on graceful lines, with well balanced projecting wings giving light and shade, and leading up to a simple top storey which unites the whole. The drawing is not signed, but is so admirable that it must be by the Architect himself.

Another design for the Adelphi on different lines is submitted by Mr. Arthur Davis, newly elected A.R.A. This is skilfully handled to preserve the general facade and mass of the Shell-Mex House and of the Savoy Hotel, which are shown in the drawing. The river bank gains in symmetry, but the individual building loses somewhat in interest compared with Mr. Joass's solution.

Mr. Davis also sends a London House in his early French manner, of which he has not lost the mastery in spite of his later preference for the Roman tradition. The admirable plans and a photograph complete an illustration of architecture that is a model of its kind.

The Guildhall, Cambridge, is a building in the quiet friendly manner that Mr. Cowles-Voysey has made peculiarly his own. There is here no competition with the Colleges, but a reflection of the unostentatious civic side of the University.

Nothing is more satisfactory than the development in recent years of the design of Government Buildings such as Post Offices and Labour Exchanges. Some admirable examples of the work of Mr. Peter K. Hanton are included in the present exhibition.

The new London University Buildings by Mr. Charles Holden are shown in three good geometrical drawings, in which the fine scale of the buildings is emphasised by the inclusion of existing street facades. We live in exciting times with such great schemes as this in the making, and of which we all hope to live to see the completion.

Mr. W. G. Newton reveals two sides of himself in the pleasantly contrasted buildings for Merchant Taylors' School and the Science Block at Marlborough. The latter

is an excellent example of the sane modernism growing out of purely practical considerations.

The Assembly Rooms, Colwyn Bay, is a good example of Mr. Adshead's work, very happily illustrated by Mr. Harvey.

Sir Edwin Cooper sends four drawings of important buildings, of which he seems to have no end, to the great advantage of English architecture. The Riverside Cold Store in particular is an admirable building shown in elevation, comparable in excellence with the Customs House at Tilbury, with which we are all familiar.

Mr. Robert Atkinson sends his own charming drawings of two small Town Halls, one to be and one, we fear, not to be. If all the unsuccessful schemes of merit had been erected, England would be a finer place to live in.

It is undoubtedly true that the Architect who has the gift of fine draughtsmanship does reveal the spirit of his work in a way that no other person, however skilful, can hope to do.

One of the outstanding exhibits of the year is the great Hall of Swansea Civic Centre by Mr. Percy Thomas. Here is a strong combination of the arts indeed, the Hall being designed to house Mr. Brangwyn's great panels, with interior decoration by Mr. Walcot who also made the splendid drawing. Those who have seen Mr. Brangwyn's panels, no simple compositions, will appreciate what it means to draw these in perspective, but the impossible has been accomplished with brilliant effect.

The City of Bath is one of those Eighteenth Century reservations of which we are all jealous, and any building there must bear its full burden of criticism. It is satisfactory to see the admirable Theatre at Bath by Messrs. Watkins and Willmott, who have preserved the architectural character of the City in a successful and interesting design.

Mr. Curtis Green has two excellent elevational drawings. The Scottish Widows Fund Society (with widows as decoration) and another city office building. The delicate charm of these designs depends upon their good fenestration, and there is a welcome absence of the orders and all their impediments to a natural expression in building.

Mr. Septimus Warwick sends his own drawings of the good Entrance Hall to the Wellcome Research Institution in Euston Road, a building which is distinguished by its fine and logical solution of an unusual problem.

One of the most dramatic constructions ever seen in the Royal Academy is the Mersey Tunnel Control Station at Liverpool, by Mr. Herbert J. Rowse, in which the architect has made full use of the splendid opportunity afforded to him in a building for a purely engineering purpose. The detail is extremely interesting, and we may congratulate Liverpool on giving such a great opportunity to one of its own students, and Mr. Rowse on his success.

The new panelling and stalls in St. Paul's by the Surveyor, Mr. Godfrey Allen, are worthy to take their place beside the work of Wren. The drawing by Mr. Pilkington is a masterpiece, although perhaps going beyond the limits of architectural presentation. It is probably the finest drawing seen in the architectural Room since Rickards, and is certainly the best that Mr. Pilkington has ever done. It would be a valuable acquisition to the Institute Collection, because it illustrates the persistence of a manner that has found exponents since the days of Herbert Railton, and still persists in spite of the cult of restraint imposed upon most modern draughtsmen.

It is impossible in the space available to refer to all the work which gives us pleasure to see, but mention must be made of the flats at Kennington by Mr. de Soissons, Norwich Municipal Buildings by Messrs. James and Pierce, and Tenement Flats by Mr. Hepworth, and the model of the Jockey Club at Newmarket by Richardson and Gill.

Architecture Abroad is represented by Mr. Maurice Webb's Government Offices, Cyprus, and Mr. Hoogterp's fine scheme for Government House for the new Capital of Northern Rhodesia. Mr. H. A. N. Medd sends a fine drawing of a church at New Delhi, which is extremely successful.

Mr. A. Gilbert Scott's design for the Farnborough Hill Convent is an interesting and unusual example of his work, and yet another instance of the genius of his family.

The greatest architectural exhibit ever seen within the walls of the Royal Academy is not in the Architectural Room at all, but in the Central Hall. It is, of course, the $\frac{1}{4}$ inch scale model of the Roman Catholic Cathedral at Liverpool by Sir Edwin Lutyens. The model is by Mr. John Thorp. This tremendous achievement is not one that can be "reviewed" in a brief notice. It must be a subject for much silent contemplation by every architect in the country, and there are few who will not be moved by the thought that this wonderful conception is the work of a contemporary architect. We live in times that are remarkable for many things and not least for the vitality of the living spirit in architecture.

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

An assistant is required in the enquiry bureau of the Building Research Station, Garston, near Watford. Candidates should have a good general education (e.g., a university degree or equivalent qualification), together with experience in building design and construction with a builder or architect, and some training in science. Initial salary between £250 and £350 according to qualifications and experience. Application should be made not later than Wednesday, 30 May, on a form to be obtained from the Secretary, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, 16, Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

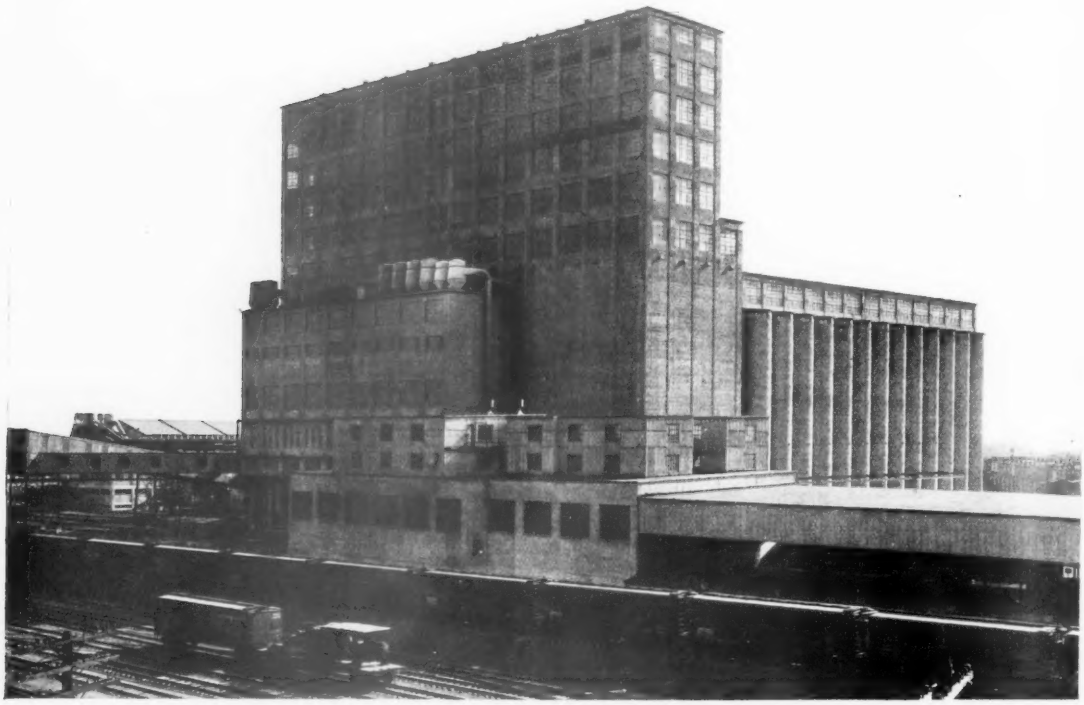

Fig. 1.—A good example of the possibilities of erecting reinforced concrete structures with moving formwork. With the exception of the basement and part of an annexe, the whole of the wall structure of this building was erected with this method

Review of Construction and Materials

This series is compiled from all sources contributing technical information of use to architects. These sources are principally the many research bodies, both official and industrial, individual experts and the R.I.B.A. Science Standing Committee. Every effort is made to ensure that the information given shall be as accurate and authoritative as possible. Questions are invited from readers on matters covered by this section; they should be addressed to the Technical Editor.

MOVING FORMS FOR REINFORCED CONCRETE

The practice of using continually rising formwork in concrete construction, though not new, has shown remarkable progress in recent years. Very little information on it has been published, though reference was made to it by Doctor Oscar Faber in his paper on "Recent Developments in Building," read at the R.I.B.A. on 25 March 1933. A full technical description has now been given in a paper* read before the Reinforced Concrete Association by Mr. H. H. Broughton.

Briefly, the method consists of slowly raising the shuttering while concrete is placed, by means of jacks working on vertical rods embedded in the concrete.

The method is of particular interest at this time when methods of building high tenement blocks are being studied. The belief that moving form construction is only suited to floorless and windowless structures, such as silos, is erroneous. Fig. 1 shows a large factory and storage building which, except for the basements and part of an annexe, were

Moving forms for Concrete Construction. Technical Paper No. 1. By H. H. Broughton. The Reinforced Concrete Association. Price 2s. 6d.

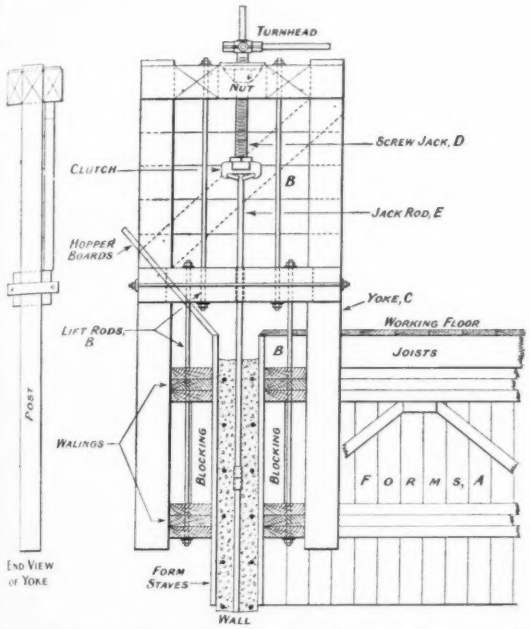

Fig. 2.—Diagram showing the construction of moving formwork. The shuttering is carried by bolted and framed yokes which are supported by means of screw jacks on 1¼ inch jack rods embedded in the wall. The forms also support a working floor which covers the whole area of the building

built entirely of reinforced concrete with moving forms. Changes in plan at different levels are by no means impossible, though naturally costs rise with the extent of the changes.

GENERAL CONDITIONS

The conditions which the author lays down as necessary in order that the method shall show appreciable savings in cost over stationary formwork are:

(1) That the height of the structure shall be more than 30 feet. The higher the building the greater will be the cost saving, because in buildings built with stationary formwork, the costs of pouring the upper floors are disproportionately high.

(2) That the wall surface shall be reasonably large. It should be realised that "wall surface" need not necessarily be of external wall with consequent restriction of window area; indeed, it would clearly be feasible to erect a building composed entirely of internal structural partitions to which a light external facing (as well as the floors) could subsequently be fixed.

(3) Six inches is about the minimum thickness for walls. Thicknesses need not be uniform, a post and panel wall construction is feasible.

(4) Floors and beams are normally placed after the structure is finished; though these are commonly of reinforced concrete it would be possible to use almost any structural floor system.

THE FORMWORK

Fig. 2 shows the cross-section of a typical form. The faces of the forms in contact with the concrete are rigidly held in a framework of walings, yokes and rods, the load being transmitted through screw-jacks to steel jack rods, which are cast into the wall. These jack rods are 1 inch or 1⅛ inch diameter and are of uneven lengths so that the jacks do not reach the ends of the rods simultaneously. The jack body consists of a threaded sleeve, 2 inches in diameter, with a spring-operated clutch at the foot, which grips the jack-rod. The yoke frames can also carry working floors extending over the whole area of the building. This floor, rising with the forms, allows ample space for storing reinforcement, pouring concrete, and supervision. In one case, mentioned by the author, some heavy steel beams required for the roof were incorporated in the working floor and hoisted with it to their final positions. The working floor has also been used as formwork for the roof.

The yoke frames can also carry, suspended below, a finishers' scaffold (see Fig. 4), which permits the concrete to be wire-brushed, trowelled or otherwise treated, as soon as it is free from the forms. A finishers' scaffold is also shown in the photograph, Fig. 3.

PLACING THE CONCRETE

Normal mixes (such as 1:2:4) and a water content sufficient to give a workable plasticity are used. It is not necessary to use

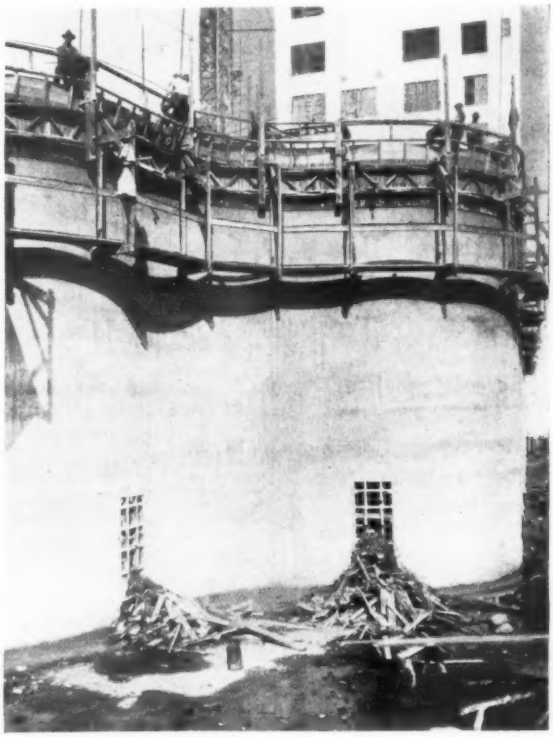

Fig. 3.—Building storage bunkers by moving formwork. A height of forty-five feet has been reached on the sixth day. Hanging from the moving forms is the finishers' scaffold on which workmen give the wall its final surface treatment as it emerges from the shuttering

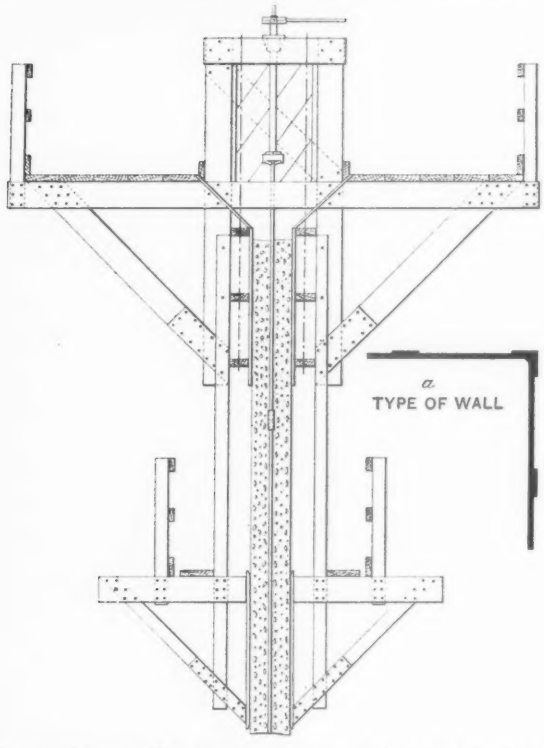

Fig. 4.—Diagram of moving formwork for a single wall showing the finishers' scaffold suspended from the forms

rapid-hardening cement; ordinary standard Portland takes its initial set sufficiently quickly with forms about 4 feet long, rising about 6 feet a day. Hoisting the concrete is normally done by means of a temporary hoist tower, which may also carry a staircase for access of workmen to the working floor. The author recommends two-wheeled tip carts for distributing the concrete from the hoist to the forms. The processes of placing the concrete and raising the forms need not be continuous. The author suggests two ten-hour shifts per day, the remaining hours being a convenient time in which to check levels and plumbings. Under favourable conditions one "jacker" can operate fifteen jacks, though in some instances the jacks have been power operated by motor-driven lineshafts.

SPEED AND COSTS

Compared with reinforced concrete work using stationary forms the speed of erection is phenomenal. In his Institute paper, referred to earlier in this article, Dr. Faber said that stationary wall forms, 4 feet deep, can be filled, dismantled and re-erected in about four days; that is, the building rises at a rate of one foot per day. This may be compared with the 6 or 7 feet per day with moving forms, though it must be realised that the disparity would not be so great with multi-floored buildings, as far as the completion of the carcase is concerned. Mr. Broughton points out that the construction of a building 200 feet high, with moving forms 4 feet deep, implies that the latter are used 50 times.

Dr. Faber, in his paper, said that the cost per foot cube of an ordinary multi-floored structure, including walls, floors and windows but without finishes was usually about 1s. per foot. With moving form reinforced concrete construction it could be as low as 5½d. per foot. Mr. Broughton in his paper is more concerned with engineers' methods and silo construction. In the case of a combined factory and storage-bunker building the total costs per yard cube of concrete placed and finished were 14os. 5½d. for the factory which had seven floors, and 8os. 2½d. for the storage house. These figures include all costs, except overhead expenses, contingencies and profit. Again, in the storage house the cost, per ton of storage, was 17s. 2½d., with which Mr. Broughton compares a recent silo building, erected with stationary shuttering, where the cost per ton of storage was £4 8s.

CONCLUSIONS

Moving formwork is now firmly established as a cheap and speedy means of erecting reinforced concrete silos and storage bunkers. Mr. Broughton's paper appears to prove that it shows considerable economies in simple multi-floor buildings such as factories and offices. He suggests (as also did Dr. Faber) that it is well worth consideration for tenement blocks, where these are higher than five floors. Theories must, however, be tested by the erection of a complete block of flats before it can be established whether it is cheaper than other methods.

Clearly the architect must plan his building and design its elevations with full understanding of the natural economic limits of the system. There must be collaboration with the engineer from the earliest stages. It is worth noting that insulating linings such as cork slabs can be placed in the shuttering and cast in place as easily as with stationary shuttering. Dr. Faber stated that with cork lining a structure could be erected at about 6d. per foot cube.

The illustrations to this article have been lent by the author of the paper, whose copyright they are.

THE COST OF HOSPITALS

A special R.I.B.A. Committee has been investigating the cost of hospitals with a view to producing evidence for a Departmental Committee set up by the Minister of Health. The members of the Committee were Mr. H. M. Fairweather [*F.*], Mr. E. Stanley Hall [*F.*], Mr. T. A. Lodge [*F.*], Mr. L. G. Pearson [*F.*], Mr. J. M. Theobald, F.S.I., and Mr. C. E. Elcock [*F.*] (Chairman).

The Report of the Committee* is of interest to members for three reasons. It gives much information as to the general lines on which hospital planning is developing; it establishes certain basic facts in detail planning; and finally, and possibly most important, it makes two great constructive suggestions on hospital organisation in its relation to national life.

* Report of the Special Committee appointed by the Royal Institute of British Architects to prepare a Report and submit evidence if required to the Departmental Committee on the COST OF HOSPITALS AND OTHER PUBLIC BUILDINGS. January 1934. Price 1s. 6d.

NATIONAL ORGANISATION OF HOSPITALS

The first of these proposals is that a national survey of existing hospital services be carried out. The Committee strongly condemns the desultory rebuilding of hospitals independently of one another, a practice which results in overlapping of services, waste of money and confusion of financial appeals. The proposed survey would be intended to ascertain the needs of each centre of population, how far those needs are at present fulfilled and how reorganisation could improve and cheapen hospital service. It is certain that many amalgamations would result and that a general raising of the standard of hospital service would follow. It is proposed that the survey be carried out by committees of qualified medical and architectural experts.

HEALTH TEACHING

The second proposal is that the preventive aspect of health services should be given far greater consideration than at present. While the curative aspect is important the report suggests that "the fence at the top of the cliff" is more important than "the ambulance at the bottom." The Committee asks for a broad view and a long vision on the subject of the national health service, in which the actual healing service, though vitally important, may take its right secondary place after preventive work. The Pioneer Health Centre at Peckham is cited as an excellent example of the type of organisation required.

The principal suggestion in this direction is that hospital services in each area of population should be organised with a central building containing clinics and out-patients' departments where the more expensive and elaborate hospital equipment would be provided; a few emergency and isolation wards would be attached. A fleet of ambulances would connect with a ring of hospitals suitably placed in the suburbs, these hospitals having presumably only the simpler and more usual equipment, patients requiring special treatment being sent in the ambulances to the central building.

This proposal would permit valuable existing hospital sites in congested areas to be sold, the cheaper suburban sites providing better amenities, fresh air and sunlight. A good deal of financial reorganisation would be involved in the carrying out of this proposal but the report remarks that "the interests of the nation's health should override personal, departmental and official interests."

Moreover, such a reorganisation would be the only means of obtaining standardisation and consequent cheapening of construction, equipment and administrative services. At the same time there is a warning that standardisation should not be allowed to prevent improvements in design or equipment but rather to regulate units of plan and construction, door and window sizes, materials and minor points of equipment such as hardware.

COST PER BED

The Committee points out that "cost per bed" comparisons are at present valueless because no fixed basis for costing has been established. It is proposed that a standard method of costing be drawn up which would state definitely what matters should be included and what excluded. For instance, it is proposed that the following should be excluded: Site costs and special works relating thereto, opening of site and provision of services, garden layout with roads and fences, architects' and other fees, furnishing and equipment.

Moreover, it might be necessary to classify hospitals into groups according to size, *i.e.*: (*a*) More than 150 beds; (*b*) up to 150 beds; (*c*) up to 50 beds.

Taking into account these items of cost the Committee finds that "there is no undue variation in cost in similar hospitals designed by recognised experts in hospital planning." They are also of opinion that hospital design and construction are now of such a technical nature that special training and continual study are necessary for the architects employed.

SEMI-PERMANENT HOSPITAL BUILDINGS

Semi-permanent buildings should be limited to one storey as this permits the use of 9-inch brick walls. A cheap form of construction is described in some detail. It is pointed out, however, that services and equipment must be of a permanent type and that these are normally 60 per cent. of the total cost. Therefore, any saving by the use of temporary construction only affects 40 per cent. of the total. Wooden construction is condemned as " in no case" suitable for walls of hospitals.

VERTICAL VERSUS HORIZONTAL PLANNING

The relative merits and demerits of the low, wide-spread, mainly single-floor hospital and of the multi-floor building are discussed at some length. It is considered desirable that isolation and fever hospitals should always be single-storey buildings with units at least 40 feet apart to prevent the spread of infection. For general hospitals the horizontal type seems to be preferred in England though it is noted as being generally more expensive than the vertical. It has the advantages of minimising fire and infection risks, is more elastic in plan, allowing easy alteration and extension, or piecemeal construction, and generally looks less "institutional."

On town sites where land is dear the multi-storey hospital is essential and, given the adoption of a system of lifts, there is no particular limit to the number of storeys, provided good angles of light are maintained, the lift services are really adequate and ample provision against fire is made in construction and escapes.

The question of distances for working purposes, both horizontal and vertical, are fully examined; there is, however, a warning against too close a consideration of statistics in this matter, since the layout of the hospital and its type (vertical or horizontal) are always settled by other and more vital considerations.

A table of summarised costs of recent hospitals is of great interest, not for comparison the one with the other, but to the technical reader where he knows the hospitals referred to, their size and the services they provide.

DETAILS OF PLANNING

The various sections of the hospital are discussed in some detail and the hospital expert will find many useful suggestions in this part of the report. With regard to operating theatres the various methods of grouping at present in vogue are discussed. While deferring to medical opinions, which vary, it is pointed out that the hospital architect prefers to group his theatres together, possibly on the top floor, with sterilising and wash-up rooms common to each pair of theatres. The planning and equipment of such a theatre unit is described in detail.

Similar consideration is given to ward planning; the Committee is of opinion that 90 square feet should be the minimum floor area per bed and 900 cubic feet the air space. The two types of ward now in use are fully discussed. Other matters examined are the administrative unit, the nursing unit, the kitchen, power station, laundry, lighting, ventilation and nurses' home.

The important question of maintenance is examined, a sub-

ject on which there has been far too little research in all classes of building. The accounts of some 142 hospitals have been examined and the results tabulated; they are surprising and show very wide variations; the average figure per occupied bed per annum is £11.2.

MATERIALS

The report also discusses, somewhat inadequately, the materials generally used for interior finishes of walls and floors. The notes are little more than casual remarks and are perhaps in themselves evidence of the full comparative research into hospital materials that is required. Despite the fact that final choice in materials is usually dependent on personal opinion (often that of the matron) a great deal of information on the first costs, maintenance and qualities of materials exists and could well be tabulated.

PUBLIC BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES

The Departmental Committee for whom the Report on the Cost of Hospitals, reviewed above, was prepared is now to investigate the cost of public baths and wash-houses. The R.I.B.A. have again been invited to prepare evidence to lay before the Departmental Committee. A special R.I.B.A. committee has accordingly been appointed, with the following membership:—Mr. K. M. B. Cross [*F.*], Mr. J. Murray Easton [*F.*], Mr. C. Nicholas [*F.*], Mr. A. G. Porri [*F.*].

GRADING OF HARDWOODS

In the first article of this series (11 November 1933) we reviewed the general position of research and standard specification in this country. It was noted that a serious effort was being made to obtain a reasonable order in timber specification, so as to fix permanently nomenclature and grading to a degree approximating with manufactured products. Following the Ottawa Conference in 1932, the British Standards Institution undertook to prepare national standard specifications for timber. Previously, however, the Imperial Institute Timbers Committee had set up a sub-committee to consider grading of Empire hardwoods. It was therefore arranged that the British Standards Institution should be represented on this sub-committee whose findings should form a basis for subsequent national standard specifications to be issued by the B.S.I. ; the Report * of this sub-committee has now been issued.

The sub-committee was fully representative of all interests including the Imperial Institute, the Forest Products Research Laboratory, the R.I.B.A. (representatives: Mr. A. H. Barnes and Mr. H. D. Searles-Wood), the Timber Trade Federation and the various timber-supplying Dominions and Colonies including Australia, Canada, New Zealand, India, the Federated Malay States and Straits Settlements, Nigeria, the Gold Coast and British Guiana.

It is obvious that the principal difficulty in attempting to grade and specify timber is that it is a natural product of which no two samples can be identical in characteristics. Manufacture can only be controlled in cutting to sizes and seasoning. Any system of grading must be somewhat complicated in order to cover wide variations in quality. The Report therefore defines the following grading rules:—

1. Standard Grades, sub-divided into First Quality or Prime, Second Quality. 2. Wormy Grades, sub-divided into Prime Wormy, Second Prime Wormy and No. 1 Common Wormy. 3. Grades for Shorts, Squares, Strips and Quarter-Sawn Stock, each sub-divided into First and Second Qualities.

The existing grading rules of the National Hardwood Lumber Association already governing Canadian and New Zealand hardwoods have been adopted. A Schedule of Standard Defects is contained in an appendix.

The report is at present only indirectly of interest to the architect. It is recommended in the Report that the grading rules be adopted by the Timber Trade so that experience in their working can be obtained with a view to the drafting of subsequent British Standard Specifications.

**Grading Rules and Standard Sizes for Empire Hardwoods.* Published by the Imperial Institute, South Kensington. Price 1s.

THE SECOND STEEL STRUCTURES REPORT

As we go to press the Second Report* of the Steel Structures Research Committee has been published. It is hardly necessary to remind members that for some years, since in fact August 1929, the Committee has been engaged on a close and thorough investigation into the fundamental principles of technique and practice in steelwork design. It had long been recognised that existing practice was wasteful and uncertain owing to its being based on approximations and empirical rules. Much research, necessarily complicated and lengthy, has been undertaken and is still proceeding. The First Report, covering research up to March 1931, cleared up a large number of obscure points and laid the foundation of more exhaustive work. Recommendations for a Code of Practice were drawn up and adopted in 1932 by the London County Council as the basis for consideration of changes in the London Building Acts. At the same time the recommendations were embodied in British Standard Specification No. 449. Moreover, the Minister of Health has arranged to make the recommendations available in convenient form to Local Authorities. The Committee understands that the adoption of the new Code has already led to a reduction in cost of steelwork in buildings by as much as 20 per cent.

The work is being carried out in co-operation with the British Steelwork Association which has given both help and money towards it.

Briefly, the Second Report is concerned with the following principal matters, many of which are in the nature of amplifications of those dealt with in the First Report : The Effective Length of a Pillar forming part of a Continuous Member in a Building Frame. Observed Stresses in a Steel Frame Structure. Investigations on Beam and Stanchion Connections. Investigation of Bolts and Bolted Joints. Analysis of Moments in the Members of a Frame having rigid or semi-rigid connections. Stress Analysis of Building Frames. Stress Distribution in a number of Building Frames. Welding of Steel Structures.

The progress of the research work is summarised by Dr. R. E. Stradling, Director of the Building Research Station, where a good deal of the work has been carried out on specially erected frames. The observations on stresses in a steel framed structure have been conducted by Dr. Oscar Faber on the Geological

* Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. Second Report of the Steel Structures Research Committee. H.M. Stationery Office. 7s. 6d.

Museum building during its erection and loading. These observations are perhaps of special interest in that they record the actual behaviour of the steel members under the influence of typical building methods.

The investigations into arc-welding of steel frame structures will also be of interest, since clearly this method of jointing presents advantages in many cases, provided rules and standards can be established that will control the human factor influencing the strength of joints. The work is being conducted with the co-operation and financial support of a number of welding firms and consists of extensive tests of specimen welds prepared by workmen of a certain minimum standard of proficiency using normal electric welding plant.

Some important work on wind pressures is also being carried out by the staff of the National Physical Laboratory, supervised by the Building Research Board. It aims at discovering by experiments on models in wind tunnels what shielding effect from wind pressure is given to a particular building in a built-up area. Since the horizontal forces due to wind pressure are the major complicating factor in a simplified design of steel frame building the results will be awaited with interest.

A full review of the Report will be published in the next number of the JOURNAL.

CONTENTS OF PRECEDING NUMBERS

November 11th.—Progress in Research, Bricks, Building Stones, Steel, Reinforced Concrete, Timber, B.R.S. Annual Report, Research and slum clearance, Equipment of buildings, Sliding glass doors.

November 25th.—Weathering of Portland stone, Traffic vibration, Lead pipes in clay, Copper dowels in lead and cement, Condensation, Overhead sliding door gear, Pipe pushing.

December 9th.—The formation of blisters on mastic asphalte roofs, Lifting of wall and floor tiles, Sliding glass doors, Fixing devices and plugs.

December 23rd.—Some notes on Door Springs, Floodlighting, Jointing drain pipes with neat cement, Dusting in Concrete Floors, Overhead Sliding Door Gear.

January 13th.—The St. Paul's Foundation Report, Bathing pool surrounds, Electric water heaters and the formation of scale.

January 27th.—The Report of the Reinforced Concrete Structures Committee, Some steel alloys recently introduced, The manhole cover, Tightening wires.

February 10th.—Paper in Building, The D.S.I.R. Annual Report, A Reinforced Concrete Handbook, Reinforced Concrete Practice.

February 24th.—Some notes on Standard Steel Windows, Plaster Failures.

March 10th.—Automatic Firing with Solid Fuel, Steel Windows, Swimming Bath Purification.

March 24th.—The Mopin System of Construction, Compulsory Sound Insulation, Steel Windows.

April 14th.—The Sand-Lime Brick, The Mopin System.

April 28th.—Rural Drainage, The Behaviour of Copper on Exposure to the Elements.

The Opening of the Gropius Exhibition

The Exhibition of the work of Professor Walter Gropius, which is being held at the R.I.B.A. from the 15 to the 21 May, was opened on Tuesday, 15 May, by Sir Raymond Unwin. The Exhibition consists of about 170 photographs and reproductions of drawings illustrating the work of Professor Gropius in building and in architectural research. All of his best-known buildings appear mostly shown by magnificent large-scale photographs. Competition designs and housing and town-planning schemes are shown by large diagrams, and by perspective and isometric drawings of the type that most English architects know well from their reproduction in German architectural papers. A few of them are illustrated in this number of the JOURNAL in which we also print in full the paper which Professor Gropius read to the Design and Industries Association on the evening of 16 May.

Sir Raymond Unwin, in opening the Exhibition, said that it was a very great pleasure to him to perform this task, particularly because he had in the past had many connections both personal and professional with architects in Germany, whose work he had studied with very great interest even when he had not been altogether in agreement with them. It was of great value to be able to study the different methods, and the different results to which these methods had led. Sir Raymond gave a brief summary of Professor Gropius's career and his work as Director and architect of the Bauhaus, and went on to speak of his work as a housing specialist and as a designer of the large blocks of flats.

One of the most interesting points about the Exhibition was the opportunity it gave for studying the essential differences between the Germans and ourselves. As an illustration Sir Raymond contrasted the architectural room at the Royal Academy and the room in which Professor Gropius's work is being exhibited. The contrast, he said, was so striking that it was worth while inquiring what is the fundamental difference between our two peoples. This difference he had been able to study to some extent because of his work on town-planning in Germany, and he had come to realise that the difference lay in their approach to the subject. The German people, he said, loved working under a theory; Englishmen were not easily persuaded to a theory, were naturally suspicious of it, and afraid of ridicule should they show any great devotion to any particular theory; the Germans on the other hand take up a theory readily and follow it devotedly, so that at the first glance they may be blind to limitations which we are quicker to catch sight of. But though they follow their theories thoroughly they also change them easily, and this could be shown by the history of town-planning in Germany. But it was largely because their work was always the logical outcome of theories that we were able to learn so much from it.

In speaking of the new movement as illustrated by Professor Gropius's work, Sir Raymond said that tradition would continue to mean to him and to many an association of things which we have loved and things which we have found beautiful, an aurora which we cannot altogether break through. We must not expect fully to understand all the new ventures in architecture, the new forms and the new structures. We must learn that we are being influenced by new associations and new problems, and the value of such an exhibition is that we can learn from it and can try to understand what it is that the Germans, a great nation and a great people, have to contribute. If we felt, as he felt, that we would like an individual home rather than a little cell, it was necessary to realise that times were changing, and that individualism must give place to collectivism. The important thing in the new regime was to foster our own individuality because the real strength of any kind of collectivism and co-operation arises not from people being the same but from people being different; it was because we are so different from the Germans that our mutual understanding and co-operation is of such great value.

In conclusion Sir Raymond called upon Professor Gropius who, in reply, gave a forceful and interesting summary of the ideas behind his work, which he discusses at greater length in the article in the JOURNAL.

Book Reviews

"WHO WILL DELIVER US FROM THE GREEKS AND ROMANS?" *

W. VERNON CROMPTON, F.R.I.B.A.

How pleased Sir Reginald Blomfield must have been when the word "Modernismus" occurred to him as a suitable title for his book; it seems to be a word of recent coinage and, like other words ending in -ismus in German, often carries with it just that slight flavour of contempt which for him must have seemed appropriate.

The book commences with a criticism of Mr. Manning Robertson's *Laymen and the New Architecture*, which is dealt with faithfully but fairly; then we have the inevitable discussion of Geoffrey Scott's *Architecture of Humanism*: it is a tribute to the value of this book that writers upon the æsthetics of Architecture seem unable to ignore it for, whatever may be its defects, it has exposed, once and for all, most of the fallacies upon which the æsthetics of the nineteenth century were based.

The Architecture of Humanism leads inevitably to the Baroque, about which Sir Reginald gives exactly that kind of scholarly sketch which is only possible to one having intimate knowledge.

The Baroque is presented as the exact opposite of functionalism, which is just; but to say that it "was the last stage of development in neo-classical architecture before it was swept away by the Romantic movement" is not quite correct, unless England and France are excluded and unless it is linked with the idea that the Romantic movement itself crumbled before those political, social and economic forces which dominate our so-called civilisation to-day.

After this somewhat indefinite opening Sir Reginald proceeds to give "a summary sketch of the origin and development of the New Architecture."

With fairness and insight he has probably done as much as could be expected in the short space he has allowed himself; but we still have to wait for the larger and more exacting book that will account for the turning away of many modern minds, especially among artists, from standards which have been recognised hitherto as fundamental: often a cold-blooded decision made with deliberate intent and not from lack of knowledge. An example of this is found in Mr. Herbert Read's recent book, *Art Now*—often referred to by Sir Reginald—where there is a drawing by Picasso dated 1926 reminiscent of Flaxman of all people, a drawing which could only have been done by someone having "a knowledge of the antique," from which Picasso turns away.

When discussing this phenomenon Sir Reginald says: "People are obsessed with the idea that the war has permanently changed all the conditions of life and forget that there have been great wars before"; but it is not so simple as that. Surely the difference made by the last war was not of degree but of kind: after previous wars there was a general return to the old orthodox positions, which were still there although slightly altered in shape; after the recent war there has been no general return, simply because the old positions either have vanished or have been changed out of recognition.

"Modernismus" is the reflection in art of this collapse, from which only "fundamentalism" seems to have been snatched from chaos or the vortex: by the way, Sir Reginald might have strengthened the point in his quotation from Aristophanes if he had quoted a little further.

Naturally, at the sight of "functionalism" he has rushed in and has dealt quite shrewdly with the slack and hazy thinking of Mr. Towndrow, Mr. Emberton and others about this blessed word.

The other day, while discussing a design made by a young architect who had been educated at one of the premier schools of architecture, he made the simple remark, "You can construct it, therefore it is right"; never before had I heard it put so baldly. My reply was taken from Mr. Herbert Read, to whom reference has already been made. "Art is more than skill: skill is purely functional: art begins where function ends": from which it seems that all modernists are not functionalists. Read also points out that if we could separate "the symbolic content of a work of art from its formal content then our reaction to the symbolism would not be æsthetic"; similarly I would say that if we could separate the functional content of a work of art from its formal content our reaction to the functionalism might be pleasurable and satisfactory but it would not, strictly speaking, be æsthetic pleasure or satisfaction.

This answer seems complete unless the separate existence of æsthetic pleasure is denied.

At times Sir Reginald seems a little inconsequent and perhaps nervous when he says that "the Collectivist ideal, which the modern sculptors regard as an essential of their art, seems to me to cut at the very root of art," etc., etc., and "The Modernists who picture to themselves a new world in which collectivism is to take the place of individualism and architecture will grow of itself," etc., etc.

Further research as to the relation between sociology and æsthetics is badly needed, but this is not the place to undertake it. I might, however, say that when stripped of all irrelevant ideas and associations and when reduced to their simplest form, individualism, collectivism, communism and the rest are merely economic concepts, the names we give to different methods of dividing the wealth produced by the community.

* *Modernismus*. By Sir Reginald Blomfield. Macmillan. 1933. 6s.

Individualism—the activity of the single unit compassing his own ends—and collectivism—the activity of many units collaborating for a common end—are natural expressions of life, but they conflict sometimes.

The attempt to keep a just balance—in the Greek sense—between these quite legitimate activities lest one or the other tyrannise our life is the proper sphere of politics; but what special connection "Modernismus" may have with these ideas is not made evident.

Sir Reginald has devoted two chapters to a drastic criticism of Wilenski's book on *The Meaning of Modern Sculpture*, and he seems to have enjoyed himself in attacking one who has little use for the spiritual background of the Greeks.

Those who are familiar with Wilenski's book will remember that he is most provocative in his complete scepticism as to the genuineness of much that is commonly accepted—if not as Hellenic—at any rate as Greco-Roman work.

Sir Reginald seems to have gone to some trouble to check Wilenski's statements as to the Venus de Milo and the Victory of Samothrace and apparently has found him to be badly astray as to the facts—Wilenski's reply is awaited.

I have not got Wilenski's book at hand but seem to remember that he makes some noteworthy and discerning points on "formal and sculptural meaning; essential values in sculpture; and the value of geometric form"; so, in spite of Sir Reginald's criticism, I suggest this book has value if read critically.

Space does not permit to follow the discussion of Picasso, Matisse, Braque and other "Modernismus" painters; but to those who are interested I suggest that Blomfield should be read side by side with Herbert Read and Wilenski, and through the fog that is likely to arise it may be possible to discern three things: First, that Cezanne is already in danger of becoming a back number ; second, that the idea of absolute values laid up in heaven or anywhere else is regarded by "Modernismus" as a romantic fiction ; and, third, that such a thing exists as a road leading to æsthetic nihilism.

But, in spite of all, I suggest that "Modernismus" is a serious movement to be encouraged and criticised; for, with the exception of profitmongers and other inevitable hangers-on who keep their tongues in their cheeks, and in spite of crudities, frivolities and even obscenities, "Modernismus" is the vital although sceptical expression in art of many able men and women groping towards values which they believe to be worth while.

THE OPERATION OF THE TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT

PREPARATION OF SCHEMES AND ORDERS UNDER THE TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT. *By S. Pascoe Hayward. London: Pitman. 1934. 21s.*

An Act of Parliament, such as the Town and Country Planning Act, which has to be applied by the action of Local Authorities does not become effective the moment it has received the Royal assent; it does not even become effective after the responsible Government department has issued the appropriate regulations of procedure. Two things are essential: first that the Act shall have the impetus of widespread publicity, so that the members of local authorities and the public behind shall appreciate the service that the Act is to render to the community; and, secondly, that all its clauses and the controlling regulations shall be clearly explained by experts so that the local authorities' planning officers and everyone technically concerned with planning shall be in no doubt as to the proper interpretation and application of every detail.

Both Mr. Hayward in his previous book, written in collaboration with Mr. Wright, on the Law of Town and Country Planning,* and Messrs. Pitman, the publishers of the present book, in J. J. Clarke's *Outlines of the Law of Housing and Planning*,† have made valuable contributions to the general and specialised knowledge of planning law, to which Mr. Hayward's present book will be a valuable addition. The procedure to be followed in applying the 1932 Act is rather complicated, and, as Mr. Hayward emphasises, the unwitting omission of one step in this elaborate and bureaucratic game may invalidate or seriously delay the whole scheme. The first part of the book contains tabulated analyses of the procedure to be followed in preparing and bringing the various kinds of schemes into operation. The procedure is very clearly set out in chronological order. Part two contains the Regulations in full, printed without comment, and part three contains reprints of all the relevant forms to be used for notices, resolutions and orders and suggested drafts for any forms the display of which has not been drafted by the Minister.

There is no doubt that Mr. Hayward's book will prove of value; it wastes no time discoursing about things that can be explained by tabulation or by the reprinting of the whole document concerned, so that his readers "can see for themselves" in the most direct way—virtues which should commend the book to every one who wants a straightforward and accurate guide to the Act.

* Published by Estates Gazette, 1933.
† Published by Pitman 1933.

AN EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY HOUSE IN MONTREAL

THE HOUSE OF SIMON MCTAVISH, NO. 27 ST. JEAN BAPTISTE STREET, TORONTO. *By Ramsay Traquair and G. A. Neilson. Reprinted from the Journal of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada in McGill University Publications Series xiii, No. 37. Montreal 1933.*

Professor Ramsay Traquair's scholarly publications on the early buildings of Canada have often been recorded in these columns in the past. The fact that the R.I.B.A. Library contains nearly twenty publications dealing with Canadian buildings written either by Professor Traquair alone or in collaboration with others is sufficient indication of the extent of his work, even if no figures can represent its thoroughness.

The present pamphlet, which deals with the late eighteenth-century house of a Montreal fur merchant, consists of a brief text describing the architectural features of the building, two photographs and a set of measured drawings showing the house as it is surmised to have been before nineteenth and early twentieth century depredations had done their worst. The tradition of the house is American Colonial, and it is suggested that the mantelpieces were imported, since they are quite unlike anything being produced in the period by French Canadian craftsmen. All the fittings, except one mantelpiece and parts of the staircase, had been removed by 1931, but they are now preserved in the McCord Museum, Montreal.

RURAL REFUSE

RURAL REFUSE AND ITS DISPOSAL. *by E. B. Ashford and H. Baker. London: The Scapa Society. 1933. 1s.*

This little book, published by Scapa, is of real value as a serious contribution to the solution of a serious problem. The subject, however slight it may seem, is symptomatic of fundamental evils in social consciousness and local responsibility and cannot be casually dismissed as of no importance. Every individual, unless he definitely belongs to the great refuse-making population, is continually nauseated by the unseemly litter in streets, parks, fields and hedgerow which has not just wantonly been left behind after picnics but has deliberately been deposited where it lies, generally because the individual householder who thus wishes to dispose of his tin cans, broken glass, old boots and bedsteads has no alternative. His local council have given him no official dump and do not collect his refuse, and he has never been trained to regard the discarded remains of his household life as unsightly—as long, that is, as they are out of his sight, so that the ditch round the corner or the old sand pit or the river bed do well enough for him.

The responsibility is clearly the local authorities'; it is they who must take advantage of the powers they already possess to organise refuse collection under Section 42 of the Public Health Act of 1875. Of course, expense stands in the way, and there has been shown to be considerable difference in the interpretation of the phrase "house refuse." If the authority does not wish to organise collection it can compel the householders to dispose of their refuse in an acceptable manner, and there are ample powers, which are only too seldom applied, to help the councils exert their authority to see that a seemly practice is maintained.

All this Miss Ashford and Mr. Baker discuss at length, and it is a very valuable section of their book. The latter part is given to a discussion of the merits of various systems of collection and disposal, based on the results of a questionnaire which had been circulated throughout England and Wales. One thousand and sixty-five parishes responded, so that a very good picture has been obtained of the general situation. The last chapter is on cost, which, as the authors say, "appeared to be the chief consideration in the minds of the inhabitants of some of the villages represented in the replies. The fear of 'putting more on the rates' is very strong."

The book is of great interest because it really tackles the problem in a way that should commend itself to responsible people.

THE DESIGN OF ORNAMENT

A MANUAL OF HISTORIC ORNAMENT. *By Richard Glazier. London: Batsford. 1933. 12s. 6d.*

"Glazier" had already passed through four editions since its first publication in 1899 before Messrs. Batsford published this new edition some months ago. Without being unkind, or denying Mr. Glazier's intentions in writing the book as expressed in the first preface, we can say that one of the original reasons for the publication and success of the book has now passed or is passing, since designers no longer need these brilliantly illustrated textbooks as "cribs" for their work; but this book holds its own as a reliable history filled from cover to cover with facts that every student should study to his advantage. It presents design in panorama in the manner that Reinach in his "Apollo" presented the whole of art or Banister Fletcher Architecture in his comparative history; just enough is shown in illustration or told in the letterpress to give the student an accurate picture of men and styles without overemphasis of any one phase or the work of any one school. These compilers of comparative manuals seem to possess the divine quality of artistic impartiality which, though it may deprive their works of some exciting qualities, at any rate, makes them good firm foundations for a student's education.

The new edition has had a number of new half-tone, line and colour illustrations added to it. The addition of the last is a real advantage because without colour, as is obvious, the essential qualities of many types of decoration are lost. When Messrs. Batsford produces the sixth edition we hope that they will be able to add even more.

PROFESSOR GROPIUS'S OWN HOUSE AT DESSAU

ACCESSIONS TO THE LIBRARY

1933–1934—VIII

INCORPORATING

NOTES ON RECENT PURCHASES

(These Notes are published without prejudice to a further and more detailed criticism.)

Lists of all books, pamphlets, drawings and photographs presented to, or purchased by, the Library are published periodically. It is suggested that members who wish to be in close touch with the development of the Library should make a point of retaining these lists for reference.

Books presented by Publisher or Author marked R.
Books purchased marked P.
**Books of which one copy at least is in the Loan Library.*

ARCHITECTURE

ROYAL AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS
Yearbook. 1934. 2s. 6d. R.
This is an entirely new publication and includes:
Regulations and bylaws.
Code of ethics.
Conditions of engagement and other professional matters.

R.I.B.A.
Prizes and studentships. 1934-1935. 1s.

HISTORY

EVANS (A. A.)
Pevensey and its vanished past. pam. 8½″. Pevensey. [19—.] R.

COTTAFAVI (GAETANO)
Raccolta delle principali vedute di Roma e suoi contorni.
ob. 4o. 12″ × 18″. 30 engraved plates. Rome: Cuccioni. 1837. *Presented by Mr. Percy Morris* [*F.*].

FRANZETTI (AGAPITO), *Publisher*
Raccolta di num[er]o 320 vedute si antiche, che moderne della città di Roma e di alcuni luoghi suburbani. (Engravings by Cipriani, Merelli, Pronti *and others.*)
ob. 4o. 8″ × 11″. 80 pp. Rome: Franzetti. n.d. *Presented by Mr. Percy Morris* [*F.*].

JONES (CHESTER H.)
*Ancient Architecture. A commentary in verse.
A copy of this work has been added to the Loan.

PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE

MINISTRY OF HEALTH
MODEL BYELAWS. URBAN SERIES. IV.
New streets and buildings. H.M.S.O. 1933. 1s. 3d. P.
Also. Draft. H.M.S.O. 1933. 6d.

GREAT BRITAIN: PARLIAMENT: ACTS
Rent and mortgage interest restrictions (Amendment) Act, 1933. [23 and 24 Geo. 5, Ch. 22.]
pam. 8½″. London: H.M.S.O. 1933. 4d. P.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH
Local land charges. Memorandum 181 L.C.
pam. 9½″. London: H.M.S.O. 1934. 1d. P.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH
Land charges, England. The local land charges rules, 1934. Date March 22, 1934. (Statutory rules and orders, 1934, No. 285 (L.4.))
pam. 9½″. London: H.M.S.O. 1934. 4d. P.

SEARS (J. E.) *and* (J. E.) *Junior*
The Architects' compendium. 1934. £2 2s. R.

LAXTON
*Laxton and Lockwood's builders' price book. 1934.
London: Kelly. 1934. 7s. 6d. P.
The 1933 edition has been transferred to the Loan.

BUILDING TYPES

[BRITISH STEELWORK ASSOCIATION] *Publisher*
A New plan for London. Larger building units. Width for height. (*Reprinted from* The Times.) 8¼″. 12 pp. London. 1934. R.

(CIVIL)

JENKINS (R.)
Portsmouth municipal aerodrome. (*From* The Hampshire and Isle of Wight Architectural Association Year Book 1933.)
pam. 10″. Winchester. 1933.

INTERNATIONAL HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION
*Nosokomeion. April 1933. No. 2. The third international hospital congress.
4o. 11¾″. Stuttgart: Kohlhammer (verlag). 1933. 8.40 R.M. P. (2)

MORGAN (ERNEST E.). *Architect*
Cefn Coed mental hospital, Swansea. (*From* The Indented Bar Bulletin. March 1934.) pam. 10″. London. 1934. R.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS
War memorials exhibition, 1919.
6¾″. 63 pp. London. 1919. 1s. R.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM
Catalogue of the war memorials exhibition, 1919.
7″. 89 + iii pp. London: H.M.S.O. 1919. 3d. R.

(ECCLESIASTICAL)

VIAUD (R. P. P.)
Nazareth et ses deux églises de l'Annonciation et de Saint-Joseph.
4o. 10¼″. xiii + 200 pp. Paris: A. Picard. 1910. R.

BISHOP (H. H.)
Architecture: especially in relation to our parish churches.
7″. viii + 216 pp. London: S.P.C.K. 1886. R.

CHRIST CHURCH, NEWGATE STREET
Christ Church, Greyfriars, Newgate Street, London, E.C.
pam. London. [19—.] R.

CAMPBELL (S. F.)
The Story of St. James's church, Shere, Surrey.
pam. Guildford. [19—.] 1s. R.

TATSFIELD: CHURCH
Tatsfield church. [Surrey]. pam. [19—.] R.

WARLINGHAM: ALL SAINTS
Points of interest in the church of All Saints, Warlingham.
pam. Caterham. [19—.] 1d. R.

HOPLEY (HOWARD)
Guide to Westham church and parish.
pam. London. [19—.] R.

DODDS (M. T.)
The Church of St. Mary and St. Melor, Amesbury.
pam. Salisbury. [19—.] R.

NORWICH: ST. MICHAEL
St. Michael-in-Coslany, Norwich.
pam. 9″. Norwich. [19—.] R.

CHINGFORD: ALL SAINTS
Chingford old church. All Saints. pam. [19—.] R.

BENNETT (FRANK)
Chester cathedral.
3rd Edn. 8″. 152 pp. Chester: Phillipson and Golder. 1931. 2s. 6d. P.

GALE (I. S.)
The Parish church of Kingston St. Mary.
pam. 8½″. Taunton: Barnicott and Pearce. 1927. 1s. 6d. R.

LEIGH (GERTRUDE)
The Story of Winchelsea church.
7th Edn. pam. 8½″. Hastings. 1933. 1s. *Presented.*

VIDLER (L. A.)
The Story of Rye parish church.
2nd Edn. pam. 7″. London: British Publishing Co. [193–.] 6d. R.

JACKSON (F.)
The Architecture of Bury St. Edmund's, throughout the ages. (R.I.B.A. thesis for final examination, 1933.)
Typescript. 4o. 13″. 1933. *Presented by the Author.*

NEWBOLT (M. R.)
St. Werburgh and her shrine.
2nd Edn. 12mo. 6″. Chester: Phillipson and Golder. 1931. 6d. P.

(DOMESTIC)

MINISTRY OF RECONSTRUCTION
Reconstruction problems. 2. Housing in England and Wales.
pam. 8¼″. London: H.M.S.O. 1918. 2d. R.

OFFICE OF WORKS: ANCIENT MONUMENTS AND HISTORIC BUILDINGS
Portchester castle, Hampshire. Official guide by Sir C. R. Peers.
pam. 8¼″. London: H.M.S.O. 1933. 6d. P.

OFFICE OF WORKS: ANCIENT MONUMENTS AND HISTORIC BUILDINGS
Middleham castle, Yorkshire. Official guide by Sir C. R. Peers.
pam. 8¼″. London: H.M.S.O. 1933. 6d. P.

OFFICE OF WORKS: ANCIENT MONUMENTS AND HISTORIC BUILDINGS
Dolwyddelan castle, Caernarvonshire. Official guide by C. A. Ralegh Radford. pam. 8½″. London: H.M.S.O. 1934. 2d. P.

DETAILS

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM
A Picture book of English mediæval wall-paintings.
pam. 7½″. London. 1932. 6d. P.

ALLIED ARTS AND ARCHÆOLOGY

MASPERO (G.)
Guide du visiteur au musée du Caire.
2nd Edn. 8″. xxii+537 pp. Cairo: L'Institut Français d'Archéologie Orientale. 1912. R.

MINISTRY OF RECONSTRUCTION
Reconstruction problems. 17. Art and industry.
pam. 8¼″. London: H.M.S.O. 1919. 2d. R.

MORRIS AND COMPANY
A Brief sketch of the Morris movement and of the firm . . . written to commemorate the firm's fiftieth anniversary in June 1911.
12mo. 6″. 63 pp. London: *Priv. printed.* 1911. *Presented by the firm.*

DAVIS (A. J.)
Some aspects of contemporary decoration. (*From* The Hampshire and Isle of Wight Architectural Association Year Book 1933.)
pam. 10″. Winchester. 1933.

HOLME (C. G.) *Editor*
*The Studio Yearbook of decorative art.
Studio. 1934. 10s. 6d. P.

BRITISH MUSEUM
A Guide to the processes and schools of engraving.
8¾″. 52 pp. London. 1923. 6d. R.

LAWSON (P. H.)
Schedule of the Roman remains of Chester. [*From* the Chester Archæological Society's Journal, vol. xxvii, pt. ii.]
pam. 8½″. Chester. 1928. 1s. P.

LEARNED SOCIETIES

THE ANTIQUARIES JOURNAL. Vol. XIV. No. 2. April 1934.
(*Including* F. H. Fairweather. Excavations in the ruined choir of the church of St. Bartholomew, Orford, Suffolk.)

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND
Proceedings. Vol. LXVII. 6th series. Vol. VII. 1933.
(*Including* W. D. Simpson. Notes on Huntly castle.)

YORKSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY
Journal. Pt. 124. (pt. 4. Vol. XXI). 1934.
(*Including* A. M. Woodward. The Roman Villa at Rudston.)

ASSOCIATED ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETIES. Lincoln, *etc.*
Reports and papers.
(*Including* J. W. F. Hill. Danish and Norman Lincoln.
C. A. Markham. The Lock-up at Great Welden, Northamptonshire.)

SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS
Transactions for 1933.
(*Including* R. C. Hall. The Modern cinema.
H. Kaylor. Reinforced concrete—its application to modern housing.)

BUILDING

INDUSTRY

NATIONAL JOINT COUNCIL FOR THE BUILDING INDUSTRY
Gradings of districts and current rates of wages. From 1 February 1934. pam. 8¾″. London. 1934. 6d. R.

MATERIALS

BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION
Specification for sand-lime (calcium silicate) bricks.
pam. 8½″. London. Revised March 1934. 2s. R.

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH: BUILDING RESEARCH
*Special report No. 21. Sand-lime bricks.
pam. 9½″. London: H.M.S.O. 1934. 1s. 3d. R. (2)

SANITARY SCIENCE

BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION
No. 539. Dimensions of drain fittings, salt-glazed ware and salt-glazed glass (vitreous) enamelled fireclay.
pam. 8½″. London. 1934. 2s. R.

BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION
No. 540. Specification for salt-glazed glass (vitreous) enamelled fireclay pipes. pam. 8½″. London. 1934. 2s. R.

SMITH (J. LANDRETH)
Notes on the septic tank system of sewage disposal.
pam. 7¼″. London: P. S. King. 1932. 1s. 6d. P.

MOYER (JAMES A.) *and* FITTZ (R. U.)
Air conditioning.
9″. viii+390 pp. New York *and* London: MacGraw Hill Book Co. 1933. 24s. P.

PROOFING

FLEMING (ROBINS)
Wind stresses in buildings.
9″. x+193 pp. New York: John Wiley *and* London: Chapman and Hall. 1930. 21s. 6d. P.

TOPOGRAPHY

EVANS (A. A.)
Some records of bygone Pevensey.
pam. 8½″. London. [19—.] 2d. R.

THE HOMELAND ASSOCIATION
Rye, Sussex, including Winchelsea, by A. H. Anderson. (The Homeland Handy Guides. *Series* No. 7.)
18th Edn. pam. 7¼″. London. [19—.] 6d. R.

MACGEORGE (ETHEL)
The Story of two ancient towns. Winchelsea and Rye.
6½″. 90 pp. Rye. 1932. 1s. R.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

BERLIN: INTERNATIONALEN AUSSTELLUNG FÜR STÄDTEBAU UND WOHNUNGSWESEN
Deutsche Bauausstellung, Berlin, 1931.
8¼″. 36 pp. Zurich: Art. Institut Orell Füssli. 1931. R.

MINISTRY OF RECONSTRUCTION
Reconstruction problems. 25. Town planning.
pam. 8½″. London: H.M.S.O. 1919. 2d. R.

R.I.B.A.: SLUM CLEARANCE COMMITTEE
*Report. 8½″. 28 pp. London. 1934. Gratis. R. (2)

PRESERVATION OF AMENITIES

WILSON (W. CAREY) *and* SURRIDGE (H. R.)
Our county and ourselves, Northamptonshire and its amenities.
9″. 34 pp. Kettering. 1933. 2s. R.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

BURGES (WILLIAM), R.A.
Photograph. *Presented by Professor Beresford Pite [F.].*

Review of Periodicals

Within the self-imposed limit of these pages attempt is made in this review to refer to the more important articles in all the Journals received by the library. None of the journals mentioned are in the loan library, but the librarian will be pleased to give information about prices and where each journal can be obtained. Members can have photostat copies of particular articles made from journals in the library.

CIVIC BUILDINGS

ARCHITECTURE ILLUSTRATED. *April 1934.*
Plans and Drawings of Mr. Robert Atkinson's design for the proposed town hall at Beddington and Wallington, Surrey.

CONSTRUCTION MODERNE. *Vol. XLIX. No. 29. 15 April.*
A very interesting account of the government offices at Algiers. A huge reinforced concrete building dominating the town, designed by Guiauchain and built by Perret.

MON. F. BAUKUNST U. STADTEBAU. *Vol. XVIII. No. 5. May. Baugilde. Vol. XVI. No. 8. 25 April.*
Both papers illustrate and describe very fully the scheme for the new headquarters buildings of the National Socialist Party at Munich which it is proposed to build at the east end of the Könige Platz, opposite Von Klenge's Propylea. The buildings, as one would expect from their political origins, and the necessary requirements of the site, are formal and classical (architect, Paul L. Troost).

TRANSPORT BUILDINGS

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD. *Vol. LXXV. No. 3. March.*
Design and buildings for a municipal airport with a recreation centre at Enterprise, Alabama. In addition to the airport, the scheme includes a gymnasium, dancing terrace, children's and other playgrounds, golf course, etc. (H. L. Holman). The design for a patent suspended roof airship hangar is also illustrated.

ARCHITECTURE ILLUSTRATED. *April 1934.*
The Cardiff Railway Station (P. E. Culverhouse [*F.*]). The latest example of English railway architecture.

ARKITEKTEN (HELSINGFORS). *Vol. XXXI. No. 2.*
The designs in a competition for a station at Tammer, Finland. They should be compared to the G.W.R. station above as interesting solutions to similar problems.

ARCHITETTURA (ROME). *Vol. XIII. No. 4. April.*
Airports, a long article on, illustrated entirely by clear diagrams of layouts, hangar arrangements, etc.: a useful reference.

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL. *Vol. LXXIX. No. 2049-10. 26 April and 3 May.*
Boston Manor and Osterley Park Underground Stations on the western extension of the Piccadilly line (S. Heaps and Adams, Holden and Pearson [*FF.*]), follows the general lines of this firm's previous stations; well illustrated with good plans and several pages of working details.

A.A. JOURNAL. *Vol. XLIX. No. 566. April.*
The full report of a paper on traffic considerations in the re-planning of London, by Lt.-Col. Mervyn O'Gorman.

MUSEUMS AND LIBRARIES

THE MUSEUMS JOURNAL. *Vol. XXXIV. No. 1. April.*
The new wing to the National Portrait Gallery is described in detail by Mr. H. M. Hake, the director. The many issues dictating the design are carefully reviewed. The article is illustrated by many photographs and some clear drawings and plans (which latter, unfortunately, have no dimensions). The paper is a very useful reference, particularly on the question of reflection elimination, and the display of pictures and busts.

HOSPITALS

BUILDER. *Vol. CXLVI. No. 4760. 27 April.*
Plans, illustrations and description of a new isolation hospital at Coventry (Stanley Atkinson of Wimperis, Simpson and Guthrie [*FF.*]). This hospital which was won in competition was opened recently. The scheme is large and on an "open" plan with central administrative block and detached wards.

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL. *Vol. LXXIX. No. 2048. 19 April.*
Plans of the extensions to the L.C.C. Hospital at Hammersmith (Topham Forrest [*F.*]).

IRISH BUILDER AND ENGINEER. *Vol. LXXVI. No. 9. 5 May.*
Notes on the planning of a small infectious diseases hospital at New Ross. Some useful facts.

CONSTRUCTION MODERNE. *Vol. XLIX. No. 32. 6 May.*
The Institute of Medical Pathology, Milan, is illustrated and described; contains departments for electro and radio therapy, wards for about 100 patients, research laboratories, lecture theatres, etc.

JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE. *Vol. LIV. No. 11. May.*
A paper on Maternity and Children's Hospitals, by A. Saxon Snell [*F.*], illustrated with many plans; a useful reference.

LABORATORIES

CONSTRUCTION MODERNE. *Vol. XLIX. No. 29. 15 April.*
The Chemical Laboratories of the College of France (A. and J. Guilbert), a multi-storeyed brick building containing laboratories for all types of chemical research.

SPORTS BUILDINGS

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD, *Vol. LXXV. No. 3. March.*
The Breslau sport and community centre. The building for which Richard Konwiartz was awarded first prize in the 1932 Olympiad architectural competition.

ARCHITETTURA (ROME). *Vol. XIII. No. 4. April.*
A bathing centre on Lake Garda, chiefly illustrated by models.

SHOPS

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD. *Vol. LXXV. No. 3. March.*
Several interesting shops are illustrated; a fabric showroom in New York (E. Auerbach). Community shopping centre in California (G. B. Kaufmann) and a jewellery store in New York (P. Goodman).

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION. *Vol. IV. No. 6. April.*
A symposium on the planning, design and construction of retail shops.

ARKITEKTEN (COPENHAGEN). *Vol. XXXVI. No. 2.*
A. C. Bangs Hus, a building with ground floor shops and offices and apartments over, and Magazin du Nord, a large departmental store at Bremerholm (B. Helwig-Muller), both fully described and excellently illustrated—a useful reference.

CASA BELLA. *Vol. VII. No. 76. April.*
A small modern stocking shop at Milan, "calze fama," and some interesting designs for shop interiors. The same number is also illustrated and describes Mendelsohn's Schocken store at Stuttgart (Stoccarda in Italian).

FACTORIES

ARKITEKTEN (HELSINGFORS). *Vol. XXXI. No. 2.*
A large bread factory at Helsingfors (Arnold Erikson). Plans and photographs, including good details.

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD. *Vol. LXXV. No. 3. March.*
The Tokyo factory of the Otis Elevator Co. (A. Raymond). A modern steel frame building.

BYGGEKUNST (OSLO). *Vol. XVI. No. 3. March.*
A large bakery at Oslo (B. B. Ulrichsen).

DOMESTIC

BUILDER. *Vol. CXLVI. No. 4761. 4 May.*
Illustrations and description of a "Powell House," a tenement building for the Borough of Hackney (Messrs. Joseph [*FF*]) to rehouse persons displaced by slum clearance.
Also an interesting scheme for flats over shops in Lowndes Street, S.W., by Burnet, Tait and Lorne [*FF.*]; an interesting treatment in a modern manner of a building on a semicircular site. 5 or 3 bedroomed flats of a luxury type.

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL. *Vol. LXXIX. No. 2047. 12 April.*
The first of a new series of Housing Supplements containing the results of post-war housing and slum policies in Great Britain and Europe collected by Dudley Ward [*A.*].

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL. *Vol. LXXIX. No. 2048. 19 April.*
The third of a series of valuable articles by F. H. Heaven [*A.*] on small house construction. A careful survey of the methods of saving cost under normal building practice.

A block of flats in Peckham, designed by E. Maxwell Fry [*A.*], of Adams, Thompson and Fry, is illustrated by model and plans. This is a very important contribution to the problem of industrial housing. The whole scheme is based on "rigorous standardization" of accommodation and structural units to lower costs without any lowering of accommodation standards. The article should be read by everyone interested in the subject.

ARCHITECTURAL FORUM. *Vol. LX. No. 4. April.*
Almost all this number is concerned with domestic work, design, construction and finance; a number of interesting small American houses are illustrated, including a pre-fabricated type which is now obtainable in America. The house is steel frame with insulating board infilling, open truss roof and floors insulated with aluminium foil. The design of the house shown is good.

JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE. *Vol. LIV. No. 11. May.*
Contains two important papers: "Procedure under the Housing Acts for the repair of defective houses," by James Fenton, M.D., D.P.H., M.O.H., of Kensington, and "The Housing Acts and the need for standards and definitions" by C. J. Burr, Chief Sanitary Inspector, Newport, Mon. Both discuss points of very great interest to all at work on housing, and should be used.

EQUIPMENT, ACOUSTICS, ETC.

HEATING AND VENTILATING ENGINEER. *Vol. VII. No. 82. April.*
Articles on the heating and ventilating equipment in the Manchester Central Library, the Leeds University Chemistry building, and Shell-Mex House.
A short article, the abstract of a paper read to a recent meeting on the prevention of vibration and noise in heating and ventilating systems.

JOURNAL OF THE HEATING AND VENTILATING ENGINEERS. *Vol. II. No. 14. April.*
Methods for the prevention of vibration and noise in heating and ventilating systems are described by R. B. Grey. A useful article which, though it deals primarily with the plants, also covers the architectural side of noise prevention.

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD. *Vol. LXXV. No. 3. March.*
A Supplement on Air Pollution, containing the results of research in the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research.

MASTER BUILDER. *Vol. XXXIX. No. 862. April.*
Fire-resisting doors and shutters. An article by Guy Holt [*F.*], with notes on the rules of the Fire Offices Committee.

CONSTRUCTION AND MATERIALS

CONCRETE. *Vol. XXIX. No. 4. April.*
C. E. Reynolds continues his detailed commentary on "The New Code applied to Design" with an article on roof design.

BUILDING. *Vol. IX. No. 4. April.*
A continuation of the articles on glass as a structural material by J. R. I. Hepburn, the present article being on sound transmission through glass.

TOWN PLANNING

JOURNAL OF THE TOWN PLANNING INSTITUTE. *Vol. XX. No. 6. April.*
The New Model Clauses issued in provisional form last January are examined by Mr. F. Longstreth Thompson—a very useful guide and commentary.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL

YORKSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL JOURNAL. *Vol. XXXI. Pt. 4.*
A. M. Woodward [*Hon. A.*] reports on the interim excavations in the Roman Villa near Rudston, E. Yorks. The villa has been known for about a century, but recently deep ploughing by a farmer revealed a mosaic floor, which has now been uncovered, with two apsidal hypocaust-rooms, a boiler stand and about 15 feet of wall.

BUILDING. *Vol. IX. No. 4. April.*
Mr. Beresford Chancellor [*Hon. A.*] writes a short interesting social and architectural history of the buildings in Park Lane.

ARCHITECTURE ET URBANISME. (*Brussels.*) *Vol. LIV. No. 1.*
Pompeii—recent excavations are briefly but well described and illustrated by a very good plan of Casa del Menandro and Region I, Insula VI.

PENCIL POINTS. *Vol. XV. No. 4. April 1934.*
Early brickwork in New England, by F. C. Brown—a very good article well illustrated by several beautiful Massachusetts buildings of the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries.

ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW. *Vol. LXXV. No. 450. May.*
Records the passing of the first third of the twentieth century in an entertaining survey of the past 33¼ years in pictures, articles and interviews.

GENERAL

СОВЕТСКАЯ АРХИТЕКТУРА (SOVIET ARCHITECTURE). *1934. No. 1.*
This excellent though crudely produced paper has innumerable illustrations of contemporary Russian building, including much housing—communal buildings, club houses and a railway station at Gorki.

BUILDER. *Vol. CXLVI. No. 4760. 27 April.*
The second of an interesting series on Modern Paris Buildings by Frank Bennett [A.].

Architects' Benevolent Society

The Annual General Meeting of donors and subscribers of the Architects' Benevolent Society was held in the rooms of the Royal Institute of British Architects on Wednesday, 9 May 1934. The President of the Society, Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, R.A., President R.I.B.A., was in the Chair. Among those who were present were: Mr. Walter Tapper and Mr. H. S. E. Vanderpant, Vice-Presidents; Mr. Maurice E. Webb, Hon. Treasurer; Mr. Charles Woodward, Mr. E. Stanley Hall, Mr. Maxwell Ayrton, Mr. A. Saxon Snell, Mr. J. Alan Slater, Mr. E. P. Warren, Mr. C. H. Brodie, and Mr. E. Hadden Parkes.

The President, in moving the adoption of the Annual Report, said:—

"I have much pleasure in presenting to you the Council's eighty-fourth Annual Report.

"In this centenary year of the R.I.B.A. it may be of interest to recall a little the origin of the Architects' Benevolent Society eighty-five years ago and trace something of its history. The full history of the Society will be published in the R.I.B.A. Centenary Volume, but perhaps I may be allowed to anticipate the publication of it and call your attention to one or two points.

"The Architects' Benevolent Society was founded in 1850 with Mr. Sydney Smirke as President, Sir Robert Smirke and Mr. George Stanley Repton as Patrons (an office which we have now lost), and Mr. Charles Robert Cockerell, Sir Charles Barry and Mr. Philip Hardwick as Trustees. Sir William Tite acted as Treasurer and the Council included the names of Mr. Ambrose Poynter, Sir James Pennethorne, Mr. Anthony Salvin, Mr. Benjamin Ferrey, Mr. Thomas Henry Wyatt and, I am happy to say, my grandfather, Sir Gilbert Scott. The object of the Society was given in the Council's original address which was issued as an appeal to architects to support the fund. I should like to quote part of it. 'Literary men, artists and many other classes and professions, dependent for their livelihood on profits of uncertain attainment and precarious tenure, have formed themselves into societies for alleviating human misfortunes with the happiest results; but architecture, the eldest sister of the Fine Arts, has yet to be moved to associate in this good work. She has had the good fortune to be made subservient, in many noble monuments of Piety and Charity, to the benevolence of others; it is time that she should give proofs, in her corporate character, of the same beneficent spirit. No society, framed on these principles and specially devoted to the interests of the architectural profession, has yet been established; and it is in order to remove this reproach that the present appeal is now made to its members. It needs only a slight acquaintance with the profession to satisfy us that such an institution is urgently required.'

"The appeal was moderately successful and the Society was launched with a capital of £400. Its services were immediately called on and an early report gives tabulated particulars of the four original cases that were helped.

"These four cases are typical of the applications which the Council have to deal with at the present time, but where there were four applications there are now a hundred. In reading the Annual Report for last year and noting the record of work done and that the Society has now an invested capital of £35,258 and an annual income of £3,000, it may seem that we may now rest on what we have accomplished and that the Society will go forward on its merits without exertion on our part. This is not so. The history of the Society shows that every step forward has been taken as the result of a special appeal for help. 'Why should not our list of subscribers include the name of every architect in the country?' the original promoters asked. When I remind you that we have only 1,276 members and that the membership of the Institute and the Allied Societies is approximately 13,000, you will see that we are very far indeed from realising our aim. We are here to-day because we are interested in the Society and anxious to promote its welfare. Let us each try to make it more widely known and enlarge the list of donors and subscribers by personal canvassing among our friends."

On the motion of Mr. H. S. E. Vanderpant, seconded by Mr. Charles Woodward, the Council for the ensuing year 1934-35 was elected as follows:—

President: Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, R.A., President R.I.B.A.

Vice-Presidents: Mr. Walter Tapper, A.R.A., F.S.A., P.P.R.I.B.A. Mr. H. S. E. Vanderpant, Hon. A.R.I.B.A.

ORDINARY MEMBERS

Mr. Charles Woodward [*A.*].
Mr. Maxwell Ayrton [*F.*].
Mr. C. McArthur Butler [*L.*].
Mr. J. Alan Slater, M.A. Cantab. [*F.*].
Mr. A. Saxon Snell [*F.*].
Mr. E. Stanley Hall, M.A. Oxon. [*F.*].
Mr. A. H. Moberly, M.A. Cantab. [*F.*].
Mr. Sydney D. Kitson, M.A. Cantab., F.S.A. [*F.*].
Mr. Michael Tapper, M.C. [*A.*].
Mr. R. E. Enthoven [*F.*].
Mr. Arthur Keen [*F.*].
Mr. W. Curtis Green, R.A. [*F.*].
Mr. F. R. Hiorns [*F.*].
Mr. A. Hunter Crawford [*F.*].
Mr. H. Chalton Bradshaw [*F.*].
Mr. Francis Jones [*F.*] (representing the Manchester Society).
Mr. C. M. Hadfield [*F.*] (representing the Sheffield, South Yorkshire and District Society).
Mr. Ingalton Sanders [*F.*] (representing the Hampshire Society).
The Hon. Humphery A. Pakington [*F.*] (representing the Architectural Association).
Mr. Arthur Crow [*F.*] (representing the London Society).
Mr. C. McLachlan [*A.*] (representing the Association of Architects, Surveyors and Technical Assistants).
Mr. E. Hadden Parkes [*F.*] (representing the Mount Pleasant Artists' Rest Home).

Honorary Treasurer: Mr. Maurice E. Webb, D.S.O., M.C. [*F.*].
Honorary Secretary: Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart. [*F.*].
Honorary Auditors: Mr. Charles Woodward [*A.*], Mr. H. S. E. Vanderpant, Hon. A.R.I.B.A.

ARCHITECTS' UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF FUND

The Architects' Unemployment Committee have very gratefully to acknowledge the following donations to the Architects' Unemployment Relief Fund since the publication of the last list in the JOURNAL:—

	£	s.	d.
Mr. John E. Yerbury (6th donation)	10	0	0
The Leicester and Leicestershire Society of Architects (3rd donation)	10	0	0
Mr. C. B. Bone (8th donation)	4	0	0
Mr. E. R. Taylor	3	3	0
Mr. Frederick B. Chester (3rd donation)	2	2	0
Mr. A. B. Hayward (4th donation)	2	0	0
Mr. Leslie H. Kemp	1	1	0

We regret that in the JOURNAL of 4 April, Mr. S. H. Lowbeth was given as a subscriber in the list from the Kent County Council. This should, of course, have been Mr. S. H. Loweth.

Correspondence

PROPOSED EXHIBITION OF WORK DONE UNDER THE ARCHITECTS' UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF SCHEME

Architects' Unemployment Committee.
11 May 1934.

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.,—

DEAR SIR,—May I have the use of your columns to make the following appeal.

We are having an Exhibition towards the middle of June of the work that has been done under the Architects' Unemployment Relief Fund. The work done will include measured drawings of seventeenth and eighteenth century architecture in London, surface utilisation maps and maps showing the height of buildings in the more densely populated parts of London, models, strip drawings of the principal London thoroughfares, town-planning schemes and other matters of architectural and public interest.

It is desired to make the Exhibition as representative as possible of the emergency work which architects have done during the difficult days of unemployment, and the Committee feel sure that much material might be suitably included from what has been done by architects in occupational centres. If any architects have such drawings and photographs we should be interested to see them and should be glad to include them in a special section in the Exhibition.—I am, yours faithfully,

MAURICE WEBB [*F.-P.*],
Chairman,
Architects' Unemployment Committee.

RURAL DRAINAGE

5 Verulam Buildings,
Gray's Inn, London, W.C.
3 May 1934.

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.,—

DEAR SIR,—Your report in the JOURNAL of 28 April, on the paper recently read by Lt.-Col. Hopkins before the Royal Sanitary Institute, is of great interest to those engaged on Country Planning Schemes. Many schemes now in course of preparation contain zoning proposals for compact and limited areas of development, which can be economically provided with all public services. At the same time, every encouragement is being rightly given to the extension of piped supplies of pure water to all villages and farms, and such a supply necessitates measures for dealing with the increased drainage from sanitary equipment of all types.

In order to deal with this increased drainage, Local Authorities are, in many cases, extending their trunk sewers along main highways, where the contours permit, with the object of connecting neighbouring villages and draining rural areas where there may be a demand by the speculative builder.

The result of these main sewer extensions through areas that should remain agricultural in character is inevitably to encourage ribbon-building where it is not wanted, and once a gravity sewer is laid (to which connections can be made) it is often difficult for any planning committee to resist applications to build during the "interim" period while the scheme is being prepared. The presence of such a sewer frequently induces the farmer to dispose of his frontages at an enhanced price to the speculator.

For the above reason, Lt.-Col. Hopkins's suggestion that hydraulic sewers and sludge mains should be substituted for trunk gravity sewers between villages is worth serious consideration by planning authorities, with a view to concentrating new development around existing settlements, instead of straggling along main highways. It should thus be possible to sewer a group of villages to a common disposal centre and yet prevent the coalescence of all the neighbouring villages by ribbons of building following the sewer.

It should be emphasised that where a trunk gravity sewer is available for frontages to a highway, the Responsible Authority has little power under the Act to refuse applications to build on the frontages without running the risk of claims for compensation.—Yours faithfully,

W. HARDING THOMPSON [*F.*].

Notes

THE CENTENARY

The following telegram has been received from Professor Dr. Desiderius von Hueltl, Hon. Corresponding Member of Budapest:—

PRESIDENT ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS
LONDON CONDUIT STREET 9

CONSIDERING AS GREAT HONOUR TO BE MEMBER OF THE WORLD'S LEADING ARCHITECTS' INSTITUTE I BEG TO EXPRESS MY SINCERE CONGRATULATION ON THE CENTENARY AND TO WISH TO THE INSTITUTE FURTHER PROSPERITY FOR CENTURIES TO COME

PROFESSOR DR DESIDERIUS VON HUELTL
ROYAL TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY, CHAIRMAN
OF BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

14.5.34.

VISIT TO THE BUILDING RESEARCH STATION

The Science Standing Committee has arranged a visit to the Building Research Station at Garston, near Watford, to take place on Thursday, 24 May. The subject which will be discussed and demonstrated at the Station is "External Renderings and Cement Finishes Generally."

The Committee extends a cordial invitation to interested members to take part in this visit. In order to assist in the organisation of the visit, members wishing to be present are requested to write or telephone to the Hon. Secretary of the Committee not later than 11 a.m. on 24 May.

A fast train leaves Euston Station at 2.5 p.m., and cheap return tickets are available at 2s. 2d. The party will meet outside Watford Junction Station at 2.40 p.m., and it is hoped that members with cars will meet them there and take them to the Research Station.

R.I.B.A. MAINTENANCE SCHOLARSHIPS IN ARCHITECTURE

The Royal Institute of British Architects offer for award in July 1934 the following Maintenance Scholarships in Architecture tenable from 1 October 1934:—

(*a*) An R.I.B.A. Maintenance Scholarship of a maximum value of £100 per annum.

(*b*) The Artists' General Benevolent Institution Maintenance Scholarship of a maximum value of £100 per annum.

(*c*) An R.I.B.A. Fourth and Fifth Year Maintenance Scholarship of a maximum value of £100 per annum.

The R.I.B.A. Maintenance Scholarship and the Artists' General Benevolent Institution Maintenance Scholarship are tenable in the first instance for one year and renewable for two further periods of one year each. They are intended to enable promising students, whose parents or guardians have not the necessary means, to attend approved courses at the Schools of Architecture recognised for exemption from the R.I.B.A. examinations. Students who are already taking such a course are also eligible to apply for a scholarship. These two scholarships are available for students residing in England and Wales. The Artists' General Benevolent Institution Maintenance Scholarship is open only to orphans or sons or daughters of an architect or artists.

The R.I.B.A. Fourth and Fifth Year Maintenance Scholarship is tenable for two years in the fourth and fifth year courses at a School of Architecture recognised for exemption from the R.I.B.A. Final Examination by a student who has already completed satisfactorily a three years' course in a recognised school. *Applicants must be nominated by the headmasters of the recognised schools and must not make application direct to the Board of Architectural Education.*

The value of the scholarships, up to the limit of £100 per annum, will depend upon the financial circumstances of the parents or guardians of the candidates. The parents or guardians will be required to furnish particulars, on the proper form, of their financial position.

Particulars and forms of application may be obtained, free, on application to the Secretary to the Board of Architectural Education, R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, London, W.1.

The closing date for the receipt of applications, duly completed, is 15 June.

THE ST. PAUL'S ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY

The third series of public lectures arranged by the Society and given in the Institute Meeting Room has been brought to a successful conclusion; a notable feature being the increased attendance which was particularly marked at the last one, given on 17 April, when Mr. S. E. Dykes-Bower, M.A. [*A.*], spoke on "Organs and Organ Cases" before an audience which included, in addition to many well-known architects, many organists and organ builders.

Last year the history of the English Parish Church was dealt with in a course of eight lectures and the story has now been continued with lectures on "The Chancel and the Altar," by Major H. C. Corlette, O.B.E., F.S.A. [*F.*], "Church Woodwork," by Mr. F. C. Eden, M.A., F.S.A. [*F.*], and "Fonts," by Mr. H. L. Mann, and the one mentioned above.

In looking back over the series it is difficult to particularise, each speaker being a master of his subject, but to the present writer two outstanding features were the vivid insight into the working of the mediæval mind given by Mr. Mann in his admirably balanced talk on Fonts, and the ready acceptance by the audience of Mr. Dykes-Bower's plea for the retention of organs on the screens of cathedral churches. Had this point been raised fifty, or even twenty-five years earlier in the history of the Society, it would certainly have aroused heated protest from the advocates of an unbroken vista. Nowadays it seems to be generally felt that the removal of the solid screens, in the attempt to adapt cathedrals for the use of great congregations is a mistake, despite the introduction of amplifiers and with the acceptance of this view and the re-erection of nave altars more heed is given to the æsthetic aspect. It was interesting to note that in the discussion Mr. J. N. Comper expressed his agreement with the lecturer. All the lectures were well illustrated by slides, but in this respect, also, Mr. Mann's selection was remarkable. Some of the detail photographs of carving on fonts have probably never been surpassed among all the many thousands shown before the Society.

The Chair has been taken at these lectures by the Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster; Sir Eric Maclagan, C.B.E., [*Hon. A.*]; The Ven. the Archdeacon of London; and Sir Walter Alcock, M.V.O., Mus.Doc.; in the unavoidable absence of Dr. M. R. James, Provost of Eton.

The ordinary meetings of the Society have included papers on "Flemish Monumental Brasses re-used in England"; "Sedilia"; and "Liturgical Music." During the summer months a series of visits will be held, the indoor activities beginning again in September. Any who may be interested are invited to apply to the Hon. Director of Meetings, 30 Rylandes Road, Croham Heights, Selsdon, Surrey, for particulars.

W. W. B.

R.I.B.A. EXAMINATIONS

The R.I.B.A. Final and Special Final Examinations

The following are the dates on which the forthcoming Examinations will be held:—

Final Examination.—4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10 and 12 July 1934. (Last day for receiving applications, 4 June 1934.)

Special Final Examination.—4, 5, 6, 7, 9 and 10 July 1934. (Last day for receiving applications, 4 June 1934.)

ARCHITECTS' GOLFING SOCIETY

The first meeting of the season was held on Wednesday, 11 April, at Beaconsfield Golf Club, Bucks, the President and 20 other members attending. The "Selby Cup" returns were:—

Gilbert H. Jenkins	.. ..	93—20=73
H. St. J. Harrison	.. ..	83— 9=74
Thomas E. Scott ..	.. ..	87—13=74

The afternoon four-ball was won by F. J. Buckland and W. R. Fisher with 4 up.

The weather conditions were excellent.

The Society is open to all whose names are in the *Kalendar*. Will anyone interested please communicate with R. B. Selby [*A.*], Premier House, 48 Dover Street, W.1.

NOTES FROM THE MINUTES OF THE COUNCIL

9 April 1934

Examinations

The Board of Architectural Education reported the results of the R.I.B.A. Winter Examinations.

Examinations Recognised for the Probationership of the R.I.B.A.

On the recommendation of the Board of Architectural Education it was agreed to include the Preliminary Examination of the Scottish Universities in the list of examinations recognised for the Probationership.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD OF ARCHITECTURAL EDUCATION

The Officers of the Board of Architectural Education for the year ending 31 March 1935 were appointed as follows:—

Mr. A. H. Moberly, Chairman
Mr. T. A. Darcy Braddell (Chairman of the Examinations Committee)
Professor A. C. Dickie (Chairman of the Schools Committee)
Mr. G. D. Gordon Hake (Chairman of the Prizes and Scholarships Committee)
} Vice-Chairmen.
Mr. Hubert Lidbetter: Hon. Secretary.

COMPOSITION OF THE BOARD OF ARCHITECTURAL EDUCATION AND ITS COMMITTEES

The Council appointed the R.I.B.A. members of the Board of Architectural Education and its Committees for the year ending 31 March 1935.

DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON THE COST OF HOSPITALS AND OTHER PUBLIC BUILDINGS: REPORT OF THE R.I.B.A. COMMITTEE

The thanks of the Council were conveyed to Mr. C. Ernest Elcock [*F.*] (Chairman) and the members of the R.I.B.A. Committee for the valuable report which they had prepared for submission to the Departmental Committee on the Cost of Hospitals and other Public Buildings.

It was decided to publish copies of this report for the use of members at 1s. 6d. a copy.

PROFESSIONAL CLASSES AID COUNCIL

Mr. Arthur J. Davis, A.R.A. [*F.*], was appointed to represent the R.I.B.A. on the Professional Classes Aid Council in succession to Mr. H. Austen Hall [*F.*] and the cordial thanks of the Council were conveyed to Mr. Hall for the valuable work which he has done in this capacity.

BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION TECHNICAL COMMITTEE ON SPECIFICATIONS FOR LIMES

It was reported that the British Standards Institution Technical Committee on Specifications for Limes had recently completed their work and the cordial thanks of the Council were conveyed to Mr. Harvey R. Sayer [*A.*] for the useful work which he has carried out as the R.I.B.A. representative on this Committee over a period of some eight or nine years.

THE PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE

It was agreed to invite the Science Standing Committee to appoint a member to serve on the Public Relations Committee.

MEMBERSHIP

The following members were elected:—

As Hon. Associate	1
As Fellows	8
As Associates	16
As Licentiates	7

Election 14 May 1934.—Applications for membership were approved as follows :—

As Fellows	4	applications
As Associates	9	,,
As Licentiates	11	,,

Application for Election as Licentiate under Section III (f) of the Supplemental Charter of 1925.—One application was approved.

Reinstatements.—The following ex-members were reinstated:—

As Fellows: John Hamilton.
Herbert Read.
As Licentiate: Henry Walter Way Lovegrove.

Transfer to the Retired Members Class.—The following members were transferred to the Retired Member Class:—

As Retired Associate: Arthur George Morrice.
As Retired Licentiates: George Ratcliffe.
Albert Perkins Stokes.

Resignations.—The following resignations were accepted with regret:—

Ian Ulmer Englefield [*A.*].
Norman William Goodacre [*A.*]
Samuel Richard Kirby [*L.*].
Alan Francis Royds [*L.*].
Henry Edward Tufton [*L.*].

THE ANNUAL ELECTIONS

NEW NOMINATIONS TO COUNCIL AND STANDING COMMITTEES

The following nominations have been made by members in accordance with Byelaws 35 and 56:—

AS MEMBERS OF COUNCIL:—

HOWITT, Major Thomas Cecil, D.S.O. [*F.*]: Nominated by H. A. Dickman, G. M. Eaton, A. Ernest Heazell, T. H. Thorpe, *Fellows;* Bernard Jessop, F. E. Woolley, *Associates;* H. H. Goodall, *Licentiate.*

MEADOWS, Samuel Douglas, F.S.I. [*F.*]: Nominated by John Greaves, R. M. Love, *Fellows;* S. L. G. Beaufoy, W. Mackintosh, Percival M. Ware, *Associates;* Howard Leslie Baker, Major R. Hardy-Syms, L. H. Patten, P. J. Williams, *Licentiates.*

MURRAY, John, F.S.A. [*F.*]: Nominated by Arthur Blomfield, Stanley Hamp, J. J. Joass, H. Edmund Mathews, Sir Henry Tanner, A. F. A. Trehearne, Fred. J. Wills, *Fellows.*

SWARBRICK, John [*F.*]: Nominated by C. Gustave Agate, A. Burnett Brown, H. Courtenay Constantine, Sir Banister Fletcher, James Hembrow, Lt.-Col. G. Val Myer, Austin Vernon, *Fellows.*

AS ASSOCIATE MEMBERS OF COUNCIL:—

BLOW, Percival Cherry [*A.*]: Nominated by Wykeham Chancellor, S. Phillips Dales, H. C. Hughes, Thomas H. B. Scott, *Fellows;* Duncan W. Clark, O. H. Cockrill, Edward Fincham, Jas. Saunders, A. E. Wiseman, *Associates;* Arthur C. Russell, T. G. Birchall Scott, *Licentiates.*

WARE, Percival Mitchell [*A.*]: Nominated by F. Anstead Browne, S. D. Meadows, E. M. Parkes, *Fellows;* C. Clifford Bowring, C. A. Caven, Jas. B. Dey, John H. Haughan, J. H. Parker, F. W. Mullins, W. B. T. Newham, *Associates;* Howard L. Baker, H. Scott Dalby, Edward McDonald, W. J. Douglas Mead, J. F. Northcott, L. H. Patten, *Licentiates.*

AS ASSOCIATE MEMBER OF THE ART STANDING COMMITTEE:—

DOUGILL, Wesley [*A.*]: Nominated by Professor Patrick Abercrombie, Edward R. F. Cole, Bernard A. Miller, Professor C. H. Reilly, *Fellows;* D. E. E. Gibson, E. H. Honeyburne, W. V. Jenkins, B. A. Sumner, *Associates.*

AS MEMBER OF THE PRACTICE STANDING COMMITTEE:—

CROMPTON, William Edward Vernon [*F.*]: Nominated by Henry V. Ashley, C. Lovett Gill, Gilbert H. Jenkins, John W. Little, F. Winton Newman, David Barclay Niven, Sydney Tatchell, *Fellows.*

AS MEMBER OF THE SCIENCE STANDING COMMITTEE:—

SWARBRICK, John [*F.*]: Nominated by Herbert H. Brown, H. T. Seward, *Fellows;* Charles T. Adshead, Stanley Birkett, Peter Cummings, *Associates;* Cnas. W. Crush, Charles Dickinson, Lt.-Col. George Westcott, *Licentiates.*

As Associate Members of the Science Standing Committee: Clarke, Edmund Blayney [*A.*]: Nominated by J. D. Hossack, John W. Little, Hugh Macintosh, J. Saxon Snell, Arthur J. Stedman, C. H. Strange, *Fellows;* G. Gregor-Grant, *Associate.*

Goodesmith, Walter [*A.*]: Nominated by Professor S. D. Adshead, C. Lovett Gill, *Fellows;* Lindsey Drake, M. A. S. Dugdale, John Earley, Raymond McGrath, R. T. F. Skinner, *Associates.*

ATTENDANCES AT COUNCIL AND STANDING COMMITTEE MEETINGS

SESSION 1933-1934

The Council (10 Meetings)

President: Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, 6.

Vice-Presidents: W. H. Ansell, 9; John Begg (Edinburgh), 10; H. S. Goodhart-Rendel, 9; Maurice E. Webb, 6.

Honorary Secretary: Sydney D. Kitson (Oxon.), 9.

Members of Council: Professor Patrick Abercrombie (Liverpool), 6; Professor S. D. Adshead, 4; Henry V. Ashley, 7; E. C. Bewlay (Birmingham), 9; Herbert T. Buckland (Birmingham), 7; Joseph Emberton, 8; W. Curtis Green, 7; E. Stanley Hall, 6; P. D. Hepworth, 5; Charles H. Holden, 7; H. V. Lanchester, 5; Oswald P. Milne, 9; Professor C. H. Reilly (Brighton), 6; Professor A. E. Richardson, 10; Howard Robertson, 5; L. Sylvester Sullivan, 8; Sydney Tatchell, 10; Percy E. Thomas (Cardiff), 7.

Associate Members of Council: Cyril A. Farey, 4; E. Maxwell Fry, 6; Edwin Gunn, 4; R. Goulburn Lovell (Eastbourne), 10; R. Norman Mackellar (Newcastle-on-Tyne), 9; J. Douglas Scott, 8; Michael J. Tapper, 10; E. Berry Webber, 6; Charles Woodward, 10.

Licentiate Members of Council: H. L. Baker (Romford), 6; G. N. Kent, 0; Major F. W. Rees (Croydon), 10; Captain A. Seymour Reeves, 4; F. R. Taylor, 10; Percy J. Waldram, 5.

Past Presidents: Sir Banister Fletcher, 0; Sir Raymond Unwin, 0.

Representatives of Allied Societies in the United Kingdom or the Irish Free State: (Northern Province of England.) William Milburn, jun. (Sunderland), 4; James R. Adamson (Manchester) 9; Leonard Barnish (Liverpool), 6; F. J. Horth (Hull), 8; B. R. Gribbon (Leeds), 10; John Lancashire (Sheffield), 4. (Midland Province of England.) W. T. Benslyn (Birmingham), 8; T. Trevor Sawday (Leicester), 6; S. F. Harris (Northampton), 4; Major C. H. Calvert (Nottingham), 5; Cecil Upcher Norwich), 8. (Southern Province of England.) B. Priestley Shires Plymouth), 3; Sir Harold Brakspear (Corsham), 5; Stanley Hamp, 9; Lieut.-Col. R. F. Gutteridge (Southampton), 9; Hugo R. Bird (Brentwood), 10; John W. Little (Tonbridge), 9. Allied Societies in Scotland.) James A. Arnott (Edinburgh), 9; A. H. L. Mackinnon (Aberdeen), 5; W. Erskine Thomson Dundee), 3; A. G. Henderson (Glasgow), 5. (South Wales Institute of Architects.) Lieut.-Col. E. H. Fawckner (Newport, Mon.), 10; (Allied Societies in Ireland.) Professor R. M. Butler Dublin), 3; R. S. Wilshere* (Belfast), 5.

Representatives of Allied Societies in the British Dominions Overseas: Philip J. Turner (Canada), 0; Professor A. S. Hook (Australia), 0; W. H. Gummer (New Zealand), 0; F. W. Masey (South Africa), 0; T. S. Gregson (India), 0.

Representative of the Architectural Association (London): C. Lovett Gill, 7.

Representative of the Association of Architects, Surveyors and Technical Assistants: L. A. F. Ireland, 3.

Chairman of the Board of Architectural Education: W. H. Ansell, 9.

Chairmen of the Four Standing Committees: A. B. Knapp-Fisher† (Art), 8; Martin S. Briggs† (Literature), 7; L. Sylvester Sullivan* (Practice), 7; S. Pointon Taylor† (Science), 8.

Chairman of the Allied Societies' Conference: John Begg (Edinburgh), 10.

Chairman of the Architects Registration Council of the United Kingdom: Major Harry Barnes, 4.

[*Marked thus were appointed after the first meeting of the Council. Possible attendances, 9.

†Marked thus were appointed after the second meeting of the Council. Possible attendances 8.]

The Art Standing Committee (9 Meetings): Professor S. D. Adshead, Vice-Chairman, 0; L. H. Bucknell, 1; W. R. Davidge*, 1; C. F. W. Dening (Bristol), 7; Joseph Emberton, 4; E. Maxwell Fry, Joint Hon. Secretary, 6; C. Lovett Gill*, 0; Stanley Hamp,* 6; W. M. Keesey, 4; A. B. Knapp-Fisher, Chairman, 7; H. V. Lanchester, 3; Raymond McGrath, 4; Edward Maufe, 2; F. Winton Newman, 3; M. H. Baillie Scott, 1; S. G. Short, 3; A. S. Soutar, 5; John B. Surman* (Birmingham), 3; T. S. Tait*, 1; Harold Tomlinson (Cambridge), 3; F. E. Towndrow, Joint Hon. Secretary, 6; E. Berry Webber, 0; S. L. Whitehouse (Birmingham), 7; G. Grey Wornum, 4.

The Literature Standing Committee (9 Meetings): Professor Patrick Abercrombie (Liverpool), 0; Miss J. Abram, 3; Louis Ambler, Joint Hon. Secretary, 7; Robert Atkinson, 0; Hope Bagenal, 2; W. W. Begley, 8; S. E. Dykes Bower, 6; Martin S. Briggs, Chairman, 8; Professor L. B. Budden (Liverpool), 0; Frederick Chatterton, 6; H. W. Chester, 3; A. Trystan Edwards*, 0; D. Theodore Fyfe (Cambridge), 4; H. S. Goodhart-Rendel, 2; P. D. Hepworth, 1; E. R. Jarrett, 1; G. A. Jellicoe*, 3; Norman Jewson, 7; Hon. H. A. Pakington,* 3; Professor A. E. Richardson*, Vice-Chairman, 3; A. L. N. Russell, 7; Miss Elisabeth W. Scott, 2; J. N. Summerson,* 4; G. B. Tubbs, Joint Hon. Secretary, 9.

The Practice Standing Committee (10 Meetings): John Batty, 6; Louis Blanc, 7; A. Burnett Brown, 2; Herbert T. Buckland (Birmingham), 3; W. T. Curtis, 6; H. S. Fairhurst (Manchester), 9; A. B. Hayward, 8; Arthur Keen (Limpsfield), 6; E. Bertram Kirby* (Liverpool), 8; G. A. Lansdown,* 8; G. C. Lawrence (Bristol), Vice-Chairman, 8; R. Norman Mackellar (Newcastle-on-Tyne), 7; C. J. F. Martindale (Deal), 5; M. W. Matts, 9; William Milburn, jun.* (Sunderland), 6; E. W. B. Scott* (Norwich), 9; J. Douglas Scott, Joint Hon. Secretary, 8; Major C. F. Skipper (Cambridge), 10; L. Sylvester Sullivan, Chairman, 7; John Swarbrick (Manchester), 8; Edward Unwin, 0; Herbert A. Welch, 5; Geoffrey C. Wilson.* 7; Charles Woodward, Joint Hon. Secretary, 10.

The Science Standing Committee (10 Meetings): A. H. Barnes (Croydon), Joint Hon. Secretary, 10; O. P. Bernard (Godalming), 5; A. E. Cameron, 3; W. E. Vernon Crompton (Southport), 6; H. M. Fairweather,* 6; Edwin Gunn, 4; Arthur J. Hope (Bolton), 6; Lieut.-Col. P. A. Hopkins, 9; G. N. Kent,* 6; R. B. Ling,* 8; S. H. Loweth,* 8; Alister G. MacDonald, 6; Alan E. Munby, 8; Thomas E. Scott, Vice-Chairman, 7; H. D. Searles-Wood (Sutton), 4; Francis R. Taylor, 7; R. Minton Taylor, 3; S. Pointon Taylor, Chairman, 10; Percy J. Waldram, 5; Thomas Wallis, 5; C. S. White (Welwyn), 5; L. W. Thornton White, Joint Hon. Secretary, 6.

[*Marked thus were appointed after the first meeting of the Committee.]

Obituary

JOHN THOMSON [F.].

Mr. John Thomson, whose death occurred last year in Glasgow, was a prominent Glasgow architect, and a partner in the firm of Messrs. Thomson, Sandilands and MacLeod, 248 West George Street, Glasgow.

A son of the late Mr. Alexander ("Greek") Thomson, the noted Scottish architect who designed many churches and commercial and administrative buildings in Glasgow, Mr. Thomson was born in the Shawlands district of the city 74 years ago. He received his early education at Langside Academy and the old High School in John Street, and later he studied at the Kensington School of Architecture, London. A period of five years' service with leading London architects adequately equipped him for the business which he started on his own account 44 years ago in his native city. In 1914 he was joined by Mr. R. Sandilands, the firm being then known as Thomson and Sandilands. When Mr. Sandilands died, Mr. Thomson was joined by Mr. Alex. H. MacLeod, the sole surviving partner.

Among the more important buildings erected to the plans of Mr. Thomson's firm are the Glasgow District Asylum at Gartloch, Stobhill Hospital, Govan Town Hall, the Glasgow Parish Council Offices, and a number of large churches, schools, and warehouses. Owing to failing health he retired from business two years ago.

Mr. Thomson was a silver medallist of the Royal Institute of British Architects, London, and a member of the Institute of Architects, Glasgow. Reading and sketching were his chief recreations, and he was also a keen photographer, his coloured work in this connection being regarded as exceptionally fine.

Mr. Thomson was largely inspired, as were many students of the art, by the notable work of his father, who, by his rigid adherence to the principles of Greek architecture, was known throughout the country as "Greek" Thomson. His father was regarded as the most original architect of his time. Whether he designed churches, shops, tenements, merchants' offices, or rows of houses, he made every building remarkable and impressed it with the stamp of genius, imparting a sense of massiveness and dignity. Among his many works in Glasgow which may be mentioned are the former United Presbyterian Churches in Caledonia Road, in St. Vincent Street, and at Queen's Park. He was responsible for designing most of the buildings in Gordon Street, for many in Sauchiehall Street and West Nile Street, and for the terrace houses in Great Western Terrace, Hillhead, and Moray Place, Strathbungo.

The practice is being carried on by Mr. Alex. H. MacLeod [*L.*] who is now the only surviving partner, at the same address, the firm being known still as Thomson, Sandilands and MacLeod.

NEIL CAMPBELL DUFF [*F.*]

Mr. Neil Campbell Duff died on 22 February 1934, in his seventy-third year. He was trained in the office of his uncle, the late Mr. James Thomson, of Glasgow, and on the completion of his apprenticeship joined his father's firm, Messrs. M. Campbell Duff and Son. In 1896 he retired in order to start in practice on his own at 187A West George Street, Glasgow. His principal architectural works include the Savings Bank Buildings in New City Road and at Shawlands Cross, Glasgow; the Queen's Cross Church; the Exhibition Hotel; and the Plaza, Palais de Danse, the Regent, La Scala and numerous other cinemas. He was also responsible for the reconstruction of Newberries, Radlett, Herts. He had an extensive practice as a property valuer, for which his experience of quantity surveying in his father's firm was a very great advantage, and was also much employed as an expert in cases arising in connection with the administration of the Public Health Acts in Glasgow.

He was a J.P. for the City of Glasgow, and was elected a Fellow of the Institute in 1906.

JOHN JEFFREY [*A.*]

Mr. Jeffrey, who died recently from tubercular trouble at the early age of 28, began his architectural career in 1920 in the office of the late Dr. MacGregor Chalmers of Glasgow. After gaining experience in various Glasgow offices, he ultimately finished his short career in the Architectural Department of the Dundee Corporation, in which office he was responsible for the work in connection with the New Civic Offices and City Square.

The energy and enthusiasm he displayed for his work, even during his illness, was remarkable, and although his chance to prove his architectural abilities is now lost to the profession, the work in which he was associated showed his capabilities as a designer and a draughtsman.

ERNEST FREDERICK GILMAN [*L.*]

Mr. E. F. Gilman was born in 1874, and died on Christmas Day, 1933. He received his training at the Cardiff, South Wales and Monmouth University and in the office of Mr. A. G. Evans, F.S.I. During the period of his training he won two Queen's Prizes and a National Bronze Medal for Architectural Design. He was elected Licentiate of the R.I.B.A. in 1912.

During the war he was on the staff of Sir Robert MacAlpine and Sons, and worked as an engineer on the Fernhill, Shawbury, Shrewsbury and Chester aerodromes, setting out the whole of the works, which covered several acres, putting in systems of drainage, sewage and disposal beds, water supply works, and land drainage over many large areas for perfecting flying grounds, and superintending the erection of all buildings, road construction, temporary railways, etc. From 1919-1921 he was architect to the Karrier Motors company in Huddersfield, where he carried out £15,000 extensions to works and prepared a layout for a housing scheme of 300 houses, large recreation grounds and open spaces. In 1922 he set up in private practice at 5 School Chambers, Shrewsbury, practising there till his death. He carried out several housing schemes, and was responsible for the demolition and re-erection of several important business premises. In 1933 he was the architect to the Wenlock Boroughs for their housing schemes. He was also for some years Lecturer in Architectural Design at the Shrewsbury Technical College.

Mr. Gilman was for many years the Churchwarden of the Abbey Church of Holy Cross, Shrewsbury, where he was instrumental in carrying out many alterations and renovations, particularly the renovation of the beautiful West Vestry, which had been lathed and plastered, and renovation of walls and woodwork. He designed the large High Altar candlesticks, and also carried out extensive additions and alterations to the Abbey Parish Hall. He was architect for the renovation of Bolas Magna Church, an old Shropshire church.

His sudden death at the Abbey Church during the service on Christmas morning came as a great shock to his many friends, and he will long be remembered for his courteous and kindly personality, his thoroughness and great attention to detail.

His practice is being carried on by Mr. P. C. Harris [*F.*], at 5 School Chambers, Shrewsbury, under the name E. F. Gilman and P. C. Harris, Chartered and Registered Architects and Surveyors.

JAMES FINBARRE McMULLEN [*F.*]

Mr. J. F. McMullen, who died on 31 March at the age of 74, practised in Cork from 1886 onwards. He was educated privately.

Amongst the architectural works for which he was responsible are the Honan Collegiate Chapel at University College, Cork, the Bon Secour Hospital, Cork, the Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital, Cork, Munster and Leinster banks at Mill Street, Newcastle West, Skibbereen, and St. Finbarr's (West) Church, Cork. He was also responsible for the restoration of many premises destroyed in the bad times.

Mr. McMullen was a J.P. and High Sheriff for the City of Cork from 1907-8, and he also held the appointment of valuer for the Cork City railways. He was elected a Fellow in 1925. He was also a Fellow of the Royal Sanitary Institute. His practice is being carried on by his son, Mr. James F. McMullen, B.E., M.Inst.C.E.I., at 30 South Mall, Cork.

Allied Societies

DEVON AND CORNWALL ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY

The Annual Meeting of the Devon and Cornwall Architectural Society was held at the Duke of Cornwall Hotel, Plymouth, on Saturday, 7 April, 1934, the President, Mr. B. Priestly Shires, being in the chair.

The President welcomed the members and expressed appreciation that they had attended in such good numbers. He referred to the illness of Mr. H. E. Robertson and Mr. H. F. Rea, and wished them a speedy recovery. The minutes of the preceding Annual Meeting were read, confirmed and signed by the President, and the Annual Report and Balance Sheet were approved.

The President then handed to Mr. Merrett and to Mr. Woods the prizes they had been awarded in the Measured Drawing Competition.

Mr. B. Priestly Shires then delivered his address. After a reference to the question of registration, Mr. Shires spoke of the Civic Survey of Plymouth which had been made by members and expressed a hope that it would be suitably housed in the City Art Gallery. He referred to the successful work of the Plymouth School of Architecture during the six years of its existence and to the work of the headmaster, Mr. E. Channon, and Mr. Leighton Fouracre. He also spoke of the institution of local Architects and Builders Consultation Boards which he said could not but do good. In conclusion he spoke optimistically of the trade and building prospects for the future. He said that it was a great honour to have held office again after 29 years, and also paid tributes to the valuable help and support of Mr. J. Challice and Mr. John Bennett.

At the close of the address Mr. W. H. May proposed and Mr. E. G. Catchpole seconded a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Shires for his most interesting paper, and for his valued services during the year.

The following Officers of Council for the ensuing year were then elected:—

President: W. J. M. Thomasson [*A.*] (Exeter).
Vice-Presidents: E. G. Catchpole [*A.*] (Plymouth); E. Kemeys-Jenkin [*F.*] (Exeter).
Past President: B. Priestly Shires [*F.*] (Plymouth).
Hon. Treasurer: John Bennett [*F.*] (Exeter).
Hon. Auditor: L. F. Tonar [*L.*] (Exeter).
Hon. Secretary: J. Challice [*A.*] (Exeter).

The retiring President then handed Mr. Thomasson the badge of office and vacated the chair in his favour. Mr. Thomasson thanked the members for the honour they had accorded him. He greatly appreciated the kindness shown him by all members of the Society and, as an official architect, he valued the friendly spirit of architects in private practice. It would be his endeavour to give his best services in the interests of the Society. At the invitation of the retiring President members joined him at tea after the meeting.

Annual Report.

The annual report showed an increase of nine in the membership, the total being 184, and the financial statement showed a satisfactory balance. Reference was made to the work of the Plymouth School of Architecture, the Measured Drawings Competition won by Mr. Merrett and Mr. Wood, the Devon Concrete Co.'s competition won by Mr. Heywood and Miss Maynard, and to the successful branch competitions held during the year. Mr. Drury and Mr. W. Ham have taken over the publication of the Journal of Proceedings for the year. The cordial thanks of the Society were expressed to the President and officers of the Society for their continued interest and hard work.

SOUTH EASTERN SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

Guildford Chapter

The Annual General Meeting of the Chapter was held at Trinity Hall, Guildford, on Tuesday, 17 April, at 6.30 p.m., Mr. T. R. Clemence, F.R.I.B.A., the chairman of the Chapter, presiding. Mr. A. J. Stedman, F.R.I.B.A., was elected Chairman for the coming year, and Mr. L. R. Stedman, A.R.I.B.A., Treasurer, the remaining officers and members of Committee being re-elected.

Following the meeting, Mr. Edward Maufe, F.R.I.B.A., delivered a lecture on the New Guildford Cathedral to a well-represented audience of about 200, His Worship the Mayor of Guildford being the guest of honour.

In his lecture Mr. Maufe pointed out that the appeal of the cathedral was immensely wide, and he said he did not think it was realised what a power for good the aim was. The appeal was not limited to the diocese; there were many elsewhere in England and abroad who would gladly help in a practical way if they would call on them and let them join with them.

The Guildford Diocese having been formed more than ten years ago, it was strange that she had waited all these years for her cathedral. One of the imagined difficulties was the popular fallacy that it must take some 50 or even 100 years to build any cathedral, but the whole of the large building contemplated could be built without hurry in three years if funds were available. No more typically English county existed than that in which this diocese was situated, and, if possible, the Cathedral Church of Guildford should be the heart and summing-up of that beauty. Therefore, above all else, they must express the English spirit, and the building should be serene and grow naturally out of Stag Hill itself.

Mr. Maufe said that, looking at a contoured map of Stag Hill, it showed up as a true cathedral site. It had a natural spine running east and west, and the cathedral, with a true east orientation, had been placed along this, taking full advantage of the natural levels—the central tower being at the highest point of the site. He mentioned the approaches, and the supreme importance of the by-pass and the sympathetic view taken by the authorities concerned. He also acknowledged the great consideration shown by the Onslow Village Company. It looked as if a great west avenue 250 feet wide from the by-pass direct to the west front of the cathedral was a certainty. This made the most practical solution for the junction of the roads from Guildford with the by-pass, as well as the most æsthetic one. The shape of the site, the requirements set out in the conditions, and the desire that the cathedral should be in the line of the great English cathedrals, all indicated that the plan should be *in modum crucis*.

It had been thought that any other but one great central tower would detract from the quiet dignity of the scheme. Transepts were demanded structurally and æsthetically as supports to this central tower. The chancel and presbytery naturally formed the head of the cross. The lady chapel, more feminine in scale, gave the required contrast, whereas the tall aisles, the sacristy, the chapter house, the library and the vestries of the church, grouped against the main structure, gave the desired massing to the whole. At the west end this contrast and massing were given by the baptistry, the staircase to the west gallery, and the long, low arcades to the north and south porches.

Æsthetic quality was largely obtained by contrast—contrast of form, light and colour. It was suggested that the simplest of naves should lead up, through a lofty choir, to the richest of altars, that the cathedral itself should be tall and inspiring, that it should be cool and quiet in colour, except where special emphasis was desirable, that it

should be masculine in treatment, and form a direct contrast to the Lady Chapel, which would have a richly coloured roof, tall wall paintings, and, generally, be more intimate in scale. A passage aisle type plan for a cathedral expressed modern requirements better than any other. In this plan, unobstructed by any piers, all people could see the High Altar. The nave had been made wide, over 40 ft., to avoid undue length. The aisles were not merely passage aisles, but lofty and spacious ambulatories, particularly suitable for processions, and had deep recesses, if necessary, for monuments. The aisles were not of the lean-to type, but were taken up and extended out to include the buttresses to the nave vaulting.

After explaining the vistas, Mr. Maufe said that special care had been taken to produce a plan suitable for the liturgical uses of the Church.

The bishop's throne was placed in its traditional position, and was centred on one of the main piers of the chancel, so that its canopy could be built high up against it. The clergy stalls were arranged with galleries at the back of them, with special seats for the friends of the clergy in the manner of St. Paul's. The chapter house was of the traditional octagonal shape, near the bishop's entrance, and the rooms set apart for the dean and chapter and hon. canons. The sacristy was in the nature of a chapel, with its vesting table at its true east end. The vestries for the lay clerks and choristers were near at hand, with a widening of the ambulatory at this point for the forming up of processions. The dean and chapter had a vaulted room opening directly off the side access to the presbytery. The hon. canons had a room of similar character. There were three chapels : (1) The Lady Chapel, in its traditional position, with its own organ on a screen over the ambulatory; (2) what he had tentatively called "The Queen's Chapel," set apart as the chapel of The Queen's Regiment; (3) the children's chapel, easily accessible from the south transept entrance—it was suggested that this chapel be dedicated to St. Christopher, and be definitely simple and childlike in character.

In regard to the organ it was suggested that it should be halved, and placed in each transept, where it was unobstructed, and could be heard equally by the choir and the people. Galleries were formed in the transepts. The baptistry was near the west entrance, the font being the climax to the south aisle vista. The font was shown of stone, seven-sided, with low relief carving, and a cover in bronze partly gilded, representing doves descending from the Holy Spirit. Under the west staircase was the verger's store, the verger's office being formed over the secondary north porch near to all the vestries. The choir practice room was formed under the Lady Chapel.

Slides of sketches of the proposed west front, the doors, of the east end, and the south elevation, from a working drawing, were among those thrown on the screen and explained by Mr. Maufe. It had been suggested, said Mr. Maufe, that when the first £50,000 had been obtained, it should be used for the chancel, the presbytery, and the adjoining vestries and chapels, and not the Lady Chapel.

SOUTH EASTERN SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

Tunbridge Chapter

The Tunbridge Wells Chapter held its sixth Annual General Meeting on Thursday last, 3 May, at the Tudor Café, Tunbridge Wells. The meeting was well attended, the chair being taken by Major W. H. Robinson [*F.*], and the following were elected as officers for the coming year:—Chairman, Mr. Stanley Philpot [*F.*]; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. C. H. Strange [*F.*]; Hon. Secretary, Mr. G. Gregor Grant [*A.*]. A hearty vote of thanks was passed to the retiring chairman and officers for their services during the past year.

The meeting was followed by an informal supper at which the President of the Society, Mr. John W. Little, F.R.I.B.A., was present. The guest of the evening was Mr. F. R. Yerbury, Hon. A.R.I.B.A., the General Secretary of the Architectural Association, who gave an exceptionally interesting talk describing the effect on architects and architecture of the present European political systems, especially in Germany, Italy and Russia. The President, in proposing a vote of thanks to the speaker, said that he thought that the changes that had been described in the status of the architect on the Continent must affect the profession in this country, probably within quite a few years.

LIVERPOOL ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY

At the Annual General Meeting of the Liverpool Architectural Society, held on Wednesday 25 April, the following were elected for the Session 1934-5 :—

President: Lt.-Colonel E. Gee [*F.*]
Vice-Presidents: H. J. Rowse [*F.*]
Prof. Budden, M.A. [*F.*]
Past President: L. Barnish [*F.*]
Hon. Secretary: W. Dougill, M.A. [*A.*] A.M.T.P.I.
Hon. Treasurer: E. J. Dod [*A.*]
Hon. Librarian: E. H. Honeyburne [*A.*]
Hon. Auditors: C. A. R. Swan [*L.*] and W. Pecorini [*L.*]
Members of Council (*Fellows*):
Prof. L. P. Abercrombie, M.A. [*F.*]
D. A. Campbell [*F.*]
H. A. Dod, M.A. [*F.*]
G. W. Fraser, M.C. [*F.*]
L. H. Keay [*F.*]
E. B. Kirby, O.B.E. [*F.*]
T. T. Rees, J.P. [*F.*]
B. M. Ward [*F.*]
(*Associates*):
L. C. Howitt, B.Arch. [*A.*]
H. S. Silcock, B.Arch. [*A.*]
The President and two members of the North Wales Branch and of the North Staffs Branch.

Following the election of the above an interesting paper was given by Mr. H. J. Rowse on the buildings which he designed for the new Mersey Tunnel, and which are now nearing completion. The paper was accompanied by a large number of slides of working drawings and views.

ESSEX, CAMBRIDGE AND HERTFORDSHIRE SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

The Annual Meeting of the above Society was held at Chelmsford on Thursday 3 May, when the retiring President, Mr. Percival C. Blow, invested the President for the year 1934-35, Mr. Cockrill, of Southend, with the Badge of Office.

Mr. Cockrill gave a most interesting address to the members dealing with the new Architects Registration Act and with the Advisory Panels which local authorities are empowered to set up under the Town Planning Act.

At the close of his address he presented the Past President with the Past President's Jewel, and expressed the thanks of the Members to Mr. Blow for his services during the past year.

At the close of the meeting the Members adjourned to Canons Restaurant for dinner.

WEST YORKSHIRE SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

Annual General Meeting

Mr. B. R. Gribbon, retiring President, took the chair at the annual general meeting of this society, held at its Leeds headquarters on 26 April, when the following were elected principal officers for the ensuing session:—President, Mr. Victor Bain; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. W. Illingworth and Douglas Bowman; Hon. Secretaries, Messrs. Norval R. Paxton and Harold Conolly; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Douglas Bowman.

Mr. Victor Bain proposed, Mr. Norval R. Paxton seconded, and Mr. Butler Wilson supported, a vote of thanks to the retiring president for his two years' valuable services which, the latter said, had been rendered less onerous through the help given him by the hon. secretaries. The following points are taken from the council's annual report:—

The membership of the society, which had increased by 16 during the session, now stood at 435. With the view of educating the public in architecture members of the society had given 15 lectures at schools within the area.

The *W.Y.S.A. Journal*, now in its second year of publication, had, largely owing to the able editorship of Mr. Norman Culley, proved a great success and established itself in a sound position.

The society's Students' Union had held four meetings which had been well organised and favourably noticed in the Press.

The council acknowledged with thanks gifts to the library by Messrs. Butler Wilson and H. J. C. Johnston.

Lectures, under the National Adult School Movement, had been given by Messrs. Norman Culley, Allan Johnson, R. S. Driver, E. A. Taber, and J. A. Tolson, and in addition, broadcast talks had been given on "Modern Architecture" by Mr. J. C. Procter.

As a result of the great increase in the society's membership it had been decided to form Branches of the Society within its province, and the scheme had been viewed with favour by the R.I.B.A. and it had already been proposed to form such branches at Bradford, Huddersfield, Halifax, Harrogate, and Wakefield.

Local correspondents had reported that the council's views against official architects engaging in private practice were having considerable effect, and several bodies have prohibited their officials from engaging in such work.

Through the munificence of Sir William Nicholson the society had been able to award to date scholarships to the value of £1,040, and for these there had been keen competition.

A former member of the society, the late Mr. Hoffman Wood, had bequeathed the residue of his estate, which is expected to amount to about £10,000, towards the foundation and endowment of a Chair of Architecture at the University of Leeds; and a further £1,000 for the annual provision of a "Leeds Gold Medal" to be awarded annually to the person who executes the best painting, sculptural, or architectural work during any year; such person to be the child of a Yorkshire-born parent within a radius of sixty miles of the Leeds Town Hall.

MANCHESTER SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

The last of this winter's Sessional Meetings was held in the Manchester Society of Architects' Rooms on Wednesday, 14 March, when Mr. R. H. Wilenski delivered a most interesting lecture.

Mr. Wilenski had originally given the title of his lecture as "Art and Architecture in the Future," and prepared his Paper by envisaging a future when buildings would be tree-like in form, having shafts containing lifts and other services and widening out at the top into the living accommodation, thus leaving almost the whole surface of the ground free for traffic, agriculture, and other purposes.

Mr. Wilenski confessed, however, that he knew little of architecture, but said that as a student of painting he proposed to discuss the architectural qualities of paintings, by which he meant the organisation of space within the frame of the picture. He showed some slides which were examples of the romantic quality in painting, conveyed by a variation from the normal, in the exaggerated qualities of neck, lips and hair, which romantic quality pre-occupied the artist to the exclusion of architectural qualities. The impressionists again, were concerned with effects of light rather than the organisation of space, and in many of their paintings were much influenced by the camera.

Mr. Wilenski then showed a number of slides of pictures in which, he said, the architectural qualities appear. Examples by Piero della Francesca and Fra Angelico were shown in which the figures appeared against a back cloth, as though upon a stage, in which the shallow depth of the picture was strongly emphasised by the position of the figures and their fore-shortening. Manet's "Folies Bergère Bar" and other examples were produced as showing the introduction of the third dimension. In Mantegna's "Death of the Virgin" and Bellini's "Transfiguration," the effect of depth was much greater and the spectator was carried into the picture, while in the work of Poussin a great and more deliberate architectural organisation was present. One felt that each part of the space represented upon the picture was fully accounted for.

At a later date, Surat was again concerned with the same problem and slides of his "Sunday Afternoon" were shown to illustrate the painter's preoccupation with the idea of space within the picture. In the present generation the work of Chirico showed a similar interest in this quality, with the addition of a "pleasurable disquietude."

Professor Cordingley proposed a vote of thanks which was seconded by Mr. G. Sanville. This was supported by the President, Mr. J. R. Adamson, and was carried by acclamation.

EDINBURGH ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION

Some 120 members of the Edinburgh Architectural Association visited the Palace of Holyroodhouse under the leadership of Mr. J. Wilson Paterson, M.B.E. [*A.*], when great interest was evinced in the recent antique furnishings and tapestries installed in the Palace. An Appreciation of the late Mr. J. Graham Fairley [*F.*] was read at the monthly Council meeting of the Association, Mr. James A. Arnott [*F.*] presiding. It was decided to give a subscription of five guineas to the Royal Incorporation of Architects in Scotland Benevolent Fund and a donation of £50 to the New Building Fund of the R.I.B.A.: likewise to give a reception to the Franco-British Union of Architects, who were holding their Annual Conference in Edinburgh in July. Mr. R. O. Sutherland [*A.*], London, was elected as an Associate Member, while Prof. D. T. Rice, B.Sc., M.A., Professor of Fine Art, the University, Edinburgh, was elected as an Affiliate Member. The Council conveyed their cordial thanks to Mr. Arnott, the retiring President, for his untiring efforts on behalf of the profession during the past two years.

Membership Lists

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

ELECTION: 18 JUNE 1934

In accordance with the terms of Bye-laws 10 and 11 an election of candidates for membership will take place at the Council Meeting to be held on Monday, 18 June 1934. The names and addresses of the candidates, with the names of their proposers, found by the Council to be eligible and qualified in accordance with the Charter and Bye-laws, are herewith published for the information of members. Notice of any objection or other communication respecting them must be sent to the Secretary R.I.B.A. not later than Tuesday, 29 May 1934.

AS FELLOWS (6)

HOTZ: ROLAND [*A.* 1909], Dalziel Corner House, Simla. Proposed by John Begg and M. Eyre Walker and applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3 (d).

LEIGHTON: HENRY BIRKETT, M.A., Dip.Arch. (Sheffield) [*A.* 1914], 68 Upper Albert Road, Meersbrook, Sheffield 8. Proposed by Alderman W. C. Fenton, J. Lancashire and W. G. Buck.

ROSS: LESLIE OWEN [*A.* 1921], St. Georges Building, Hong Kong; Norman Cottage, Peak Road, Hong Kong. Proposed by A. G. W. Tickle, W. G. Wilson and George Elkington.

and the following Licentiates who have passed the qualifying Examination:—

TONGE: GEORGE EDWARD, National Provincial Bank Chambers, Lord Street, Southport; Hesketh Lodge, Roe Lane, Southport. Proposed by T. Taliesin Rees, Norman Jones and H. H. Archer.

WALLER: COLONEL NOEL HUXLEY, M.C., T.D., M.A.Cantab., 17 College Green, Gloucester. Proposed by John Begg, G. C. Lawrence and Sir George H. Oatley.

and the following Licentiate who is qualified under Section IV, Clause 4 c.ii, of the Supplemental Charter of 1925 :—

HARRISON: ARTHUR, F.S.I., 69 and 70 High Street, Stockton-on-Tees: "The Hermitage," Norton-on-Tees. Proposed by Thomas R. Milburn. G. E. Charlewood and W. Milburn, Junr.

AS ASSOCIATES (13)

ALCOCK: JOSEPH PATRICK, B.Arch.(Lvpl.) [Passed five years' course at the Liverpool School of Architecture, Univerity of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination]. Melwood, Deysbrook Lane, West Derby, Liverpool, 12. Proposed by Professor Lionel B. Budden, Edward R. F. Cole and Bernard A. Miller.

BALLINGER: JOHN CHARLES [Passed five years' course at the Birmingham School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination]. "Golant," Lichfield Road, Walsall. Proposed by John B. Surman, George Drysdale and J. H. W. Hickton.

BROWN: JOHN HUBERT, B.Arch. [Passed five years' course at the Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination]. 9 Queen Street, Londonderry. Proposed by Professor Lionel B. Budden, Edward R. F. Cole and applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3 (d).

BRUCE: GEORGE ROBERT, Dip. Arch. [Passed five years' course at the Armstrong College School of Architecture (University of Durham), Newcastle-on-Tyne. Exempted from Final Examination]. 115 Church Road, Low Fell, Co. Durham. Proposed by Professor R. A. Cordingley, G. E. Charlewood and Kenneth Glover.

DAVIES: WILLIAM JOHN [Passed five years' course at the Welsh School of Architecture, Technical College, Cardiff. Exempted from Final Examination]. 55 Vale View, Nantymoel, Glam. Proposed by P. J. Munden, Percy Thomas and T. Alwyn Lloyd.

DOYLE: DENIS STANISLAUS [Special Examination]. 45 Parnell Street, Clonmel, Co. Tipperary, Ireland. Applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3 (d).

GOSSAGE: NEIL FREDERICK, B.A. [Passed five years' joint course at the School of Architectural Studies, Cambridge University and the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination]. 8 Carlisle Mansions, Carlisle Place, S.W.1. Proposed by Howard Robertson, P. D. Hepworth and C. Lovett Gill.

HALL: JAMES STANLEY [Passed the qualifying Examination approved by the Board of Architectural Education of the Royal Australian Institute of Architects]. 38 Marlborough Street, College Park South Australia. Proposed by Philip R. Claridge, L. Laybourne-Smith and Albert S. Conrad.

INGLIS: HARRY CHARLES [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination]. 8 Cambridge Place, Victoria Road, W.8. Proposed by Howard Robertson, L. H. Bucknell and C. Lovett Gill.

MAUNDER: FRED ALLARD CHARLES, Dip.Arch. [Passed five years' course at the Armstrong College School of Architecture (University of Durham), Newcastle-on-Tyne. Exempted from Final Examination]. Alveston, 15 Geneva Road West, Darlington, Co. Durham. Proposed by Professor R. A. Cordingley, G. E. Charlewood and H. L. Hicks.

REAKES: WILLIAM VINING [Passed five years' course at the Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination]. Albany Avenue, Eccleston Park, near Prescot, Lancs. Proposed by Professor Lionel B. Budden, Edward R. F. Cole and applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3 (d).

RICHMOND: MISS ETHEL MARY [Passed the qualifying Examination approved by the Board of Architectural Education of the Royal Australian Institute of Architects]. 37 Beresford Road, Rose Bay, Sydney, Australia. Proposed by Professor Leslie Wilkinson, Henry E. Budden and Harry C. Kent.

ROBERTS: ARTHUR [Passed five years' course at the Liverpool School of Architecture University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination]. 20 Suffolk Street, Dublin. Proposed by Professor Lionel B. Budden, Edward R. F. Cole and applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3 (d).

AS LICENTIATES (13)

ACWORTH: MISS WINIFRED BARBARA, M.A., 37 Gower Street, W.C.1; 35 Shootup Hill, N.W.2. Proposed by Professor A. E. Richardson, C. Lovett Gill and E. Frazer Tomlins.

COOPER: DOUGLAS WILLMAN, 97 Heavitree Road, Exeter; 5 Clinton Avenue, Exeter. Proposed by Captain E. Kemeys-Jenkin and the President and Hon. Secretary of the Devon and Cornwall Architectural Society under the provisions of Bye-law 3 (a).

COWBURN: GERALD, 40 South King Street, Manchester; "Lyndene," 145 Moorlands Road, Stockport. Proposed by Gerald Sanville and applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3 (d).

FANSTONE: PERCY, Downs Cottage, Elm Bank, Leatherhead, Surrey. Proposed by Ernest G. Cole and the President and Hon. Secretary of the South-Eastern Society of Architects under the provisions of Bye-law 3 (a).

GLEN: WILLIAM RIDDELL, Associated British Cinemas, Ltd., 30-31 Golden Square, W.1; "Stedly," The Park, Sidcup, Kent. Proposed by W. J. King, John E. Yerbury and A. G. Henderson.

KILLENDER: SYDNEY CARDIGAN, M.C., "Blengfell," Brookhurst Road, Bromborough, Cheshire. Proposed by Professor Patrick Abercrombie, Leonard Barnish and Duncan A. Campbell.

LEE: STANLEY, 120 Alfred Gelder Street, Hull; 221 Goddard Avenue, Hull. Proposed by Llewellyn Kitchen, Frederick J. Horth and H. Andrew.

MEREDITH: HAROLD EDWARDS, 31 St. Nicholas Street, Bristol Fir Tree House, Staple Hill, Bristol. Proposed by Richard C. James, G. C. Lawrence and C. F. W. Dening.

MITCHELL: CHARLES JOHN, 16 Church Street, Godalming; "Southdown," Brighton Road, Godalming. Proposed by Arthur J. Stedman and the President and Hon. Secretary of the South-Eastern Society of Architects under the provisions of Bye-law 3 (a).

NEWSOME: HAROLD FIRTH VESSEY, 2 Blue Boar Court, Manchester; 42 Tatton Road South, Heaton Moor, Stockport. Proposed by Gerald Sanville, James R. Adamson and Professor Patrick Abercrombie.

NORTH: GUY WOOD, Townsend House, Greycoat Place, S.W.1; "Furzedown," Brighton Road, Horley, Surrey. Proposed by P. T. Wilsdon, F. Hall Jones and F. Q. Farmer.

SMITHSON: THOMAS LONSDALE, London County Council, Parks Department, County Hall, S.E.1; "Tile Gable," Midway, Walton-on-Thames, Surrey. Proposed by George A. Mitchell and Henry A. Douglass and applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3 (d).

STREATFIELD: ERNEST ALBERT, 16 English Street, Carlisle; Royston, Kingstown Road, Carlisle. Proposed by Harry Redfern, Basil Oliver and F. W. Troup.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS

In accordance with the terms of Bye-laws 10 and 11 the following candidates for membership were elected at the Council Meeting on Monday 14 May 1934.

AS FELLOWS (5)

LEY: ARTHUR HARRIS [A. 1926].

And the following Licentiates who have passed the qualifying Examination:—

MATHER: ANDREW.

SCOTT: CHARLES MARRIOTT OLDRID.

WEST: JAMES GREY, O.B.E., Esher, Surrey.

And the following Licentiate who is qualified under Section IV, Clause 4 c(ii) of the Supplemental Charter of 1925:—

TEATHER: JOHN CHARLES AMORY, Sheffield.

AS ASSOCIATES (9)

ALLEYN: JUSTIN HENRY, B.Arch. [Liverpool] [Passed five years' course at the Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination]. Shiplake, Oxon.

ASHTON: AUGIAN OLSSON [Passed the qualifying Examination approved by the Board of Architectural Education of the Royal Australian Institute of Architects], Sydney, Australia.

DAVIDSON: HARVEY SPIVEY [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, Leeds College of Art. Exempted from Final Examination], Heckmondwike.

EDGAR: JOHN CHARLES [Passed five years' course at the Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination].

HARDING: VALENTINE [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination].

PINCKHEARD: JOHN ALBERT [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination].

RYLANCE: MERVYN HAMILTON [Passed the qualifying examination approved by the Board of Architectural Education of the Royal Australian Institute of Architects], Brisbane.

SODEN: ARMAND WILMSHURST [Final], Birmingham.

VAN DER RIET: HENRY BERTHAULT [Passed the qualifying Examination approved by the Board of Architectural Education of the Institute of South African Architects], Durban.

AS LICENTIATES (13)

BANYARD: GEORGE PHILIP, Cambridge.

BIDDULPH: ALAN JOSEPH, Birmingham.

CAVE: ROBERT SIMS, Oxford.

DAVISON: PERCY VICTOR, Barnoldswick, Yorks.

EATON: FRANCIS OWEN, Port Elizabeth, South Africa.

FORD: WILLIAM ARTHUR.

HEDGES: HAROLD MASON.

HOLMBERG: MAURICE PETER, Singapore.

HOPCRAFT: JOHN EDWIN, Birmingham.

JOHNSTON: JAMES STEWART, Leith.

SCRIVEN: EDWARD LLOYD GEORGE, Hereford.

SEABRIGHT: HERBERT.

WEATHERLEY: JAMES ARMSTRONG, Newburn-on-Tyne.

R.I.B.A. PROBATIONERS

During the month of March 1934 the following were registered as Probationers of the Royal Institute:—

BALL: WILLIAM KENNETH, 23 Trevor Road, Swinton, Nr. Manchester.

BOOTH: ALAN LEETCHFIELD, "The Homestead," Mount Pleasant, Cockfosters, Herts.

BOUSTED: BERTRAM WILLIAM HAROLD, Room 10, 48 Dover Street, Piccadilly, W.1.

BRYANT: WILLIAM SANDY, Laburnum House, Ruishton, Nr. Taunton, Somerset.

BUTLER: WILLIAM SINGLETON, 26 Hawthorn Gardens, Whitley Bay, Northumberland.

CALDER: DOUGLAS WILLIAM MCNAIR, 10 Tewkesbury Drive, Prestwich, Manchester.

CASTLE: GORDON REUBEN, "Rest-A-Whyle," Roberttown Lane, Liversedge, Yorks.

COOK: ARTHUR BERNARD, 14 Wilson Grove, Southsea, Hants.

CORNER: THOMAS HENRY, 17 Windsor Road, Linthorpe, Middlesbrough.

DAVIDSON: GEORGE GARDEN, "The Cliff," Cullen, Banffshire.

DAWSON: WILLIAM GORDON, Anman House, The Square, Broughton-in-Furness.

EDDOLLS: FREDERICK WILLIAM, 27 Broadwater Road, Worthing.

FLACK: ARTHUR WALTER, 1A Waverley Road, The Strand, Southsea.

FRY: NEVILLE LEWIS, 20 The Drive, Loughton, Essex.

HALL: HARRY DESMOND, The Priory, 3 Castle Street, High Wycombe.

HANNAFORD: AVRO FREDERICK JOHN, 30 Tudor Road, Newton Abbot, S. Devon.

HARTLEY: HAROLD, "Debdale," Staining Road, Newton, Blackpool.

HAYES: TERENCE BENJAMIN, 12 Halcyon Road, N. Prospect, Plymouth, Devon.

HOLLAND: PETER, 15 Crossways, Barn Hill, Wembley Park, Middlesex.

HUCKLE: HORACE GEORGE, 19 Wrottesley Road, Harlesden, N.W.10.

HUDSON: HAROLD KENNETH, 71 Howard Road, King's Heath, Birmingham, 14.

HUDSON: LESLIE EDGAR, 80 Woodgrange Avenue, North Finchley, N.12.

HUGHES: GODFREY WILLIAM, "The Furlongs," Bishopstone, Aylesbury, Bucks.

HUTCHINSON: MARGARET ALLEYNE, The Beacon, St. Brelade's, Jersey, Channel Islands.

INMAN: THOMAS EDWARD, 92 Fishergate Hill, Preston, Lancs.

KEYS: RICHARD NORMAN, 24 Greencroft Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.6.

LACEY: KENNETH LLOYD JAMES, 109 Uppingham Road, Leicester.

LANG: GEOFFREY, Ryddingwood, Queensway, Penwortham, Preston.

LONGBOTTOM: LIONEL, Glenroyd, Horbury Road, Wakefield, Yorks.

MIDDLETON: ALLEN, "Bleak House," Victoria Street, Glossop, Derbyshire.

MORRIS: HAROLD BROADLEY, "Oak View," Rayner Road, Brighouse, Yorks.

PARELKAR: KHANDERAO ANANDRAO, c/o Messrs. B. M. Kamdar and Co., Architects, etc., Bombay House, Fort, Bombay, India.

PARKER: ROBERT BARRY, Letchworth Lane, Letchworth, Herts.

RAVEN: KENNETH ALFRED, 7 Salehurst Road, S.E.4.

RAYBONE: CYRIL ARTHUR, 166 Hamil Road, Burslem, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs.

ROSS: SYDNEY GEORGE WILLIAM, 14 Claremont Road, Teddington, Middlesex.

SEALEY: WALTER GEORGE, 46, Mill Road, Eastbourne.

SHIERS: ERNEST HENRY: 127 Harrington Road, S. Norwood, S.E.

SPOONER: JAMES CORKING, 16 Charteris Road, Woodford Green, Essex.

TETLOW: JOHN DAWE, 59 Westcliffe Drive, Layton, Blackpool.

TOLHURST: ARTHUR JOHN MAURICE, Terriers, The Crescent, West Wickham, Kent.

TURPIN: RAYMOND HENRY, "Partney," 6 Birchwood Road, Parkstone.

WALTON: JOHN CARSE, 56 Stonyhill Avenue, Blackpool, South Shore.

Notices

THE ELEVENTH GENERAL MEETING

The Eleventh General Meeting of the Session 1933-34 will be held on Monday, 28 May 1934, at 8 p.m., for the following purposes:—

To read the Minutes of the Annual General Meeting held on Monday, 14 May 1934; formally to admit Members and Students attending for the first time since their election.

To present Mr. G. A. Crockett (Student R.I.B.A.) with the medal awarded to him in the recent competition between students of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, Paris, and students of British Schools of Architecture. The medal has been given by Mr. Arthur J. Davis, A.R.A. [*F.*].

To read the following Paper: "The Planning of the Public School," by Professor W. G. Newton, M.C., M.A. [*F.*].

EXHIBITION IN THE R.I.B.A. GALLERIES

The exhibition of the works of Professor Walter Gropius, the celebrated German architect, now being held in the R.I.B.A. Galleries, will be open from 23 to 26 May inclusive, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 8 p.m. (Saturday 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.).

ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITIONS ASSESSOR'S AWARDS

All architects who take part in architectural competitions are reminded by the Council of the R.I.B.A. that participation in a competition is a definite acceptance of the principle that the award of the assessor is final and binding upon themselves as well as upon the promoters, and that any competitor who feels that he has real ground for dissatisfaction with an assessor's award should communicate with the Secretary of the R.I.B.A.

Further, all architects, whether competitors or otherwise, are reminded that discussion of correspondence in the public or professional Press which tends to criticism or disparagement of an assessor or award cannot alter the final and binding effect of the award, but may prejudice architects and the whole competition system in the opinion of the public, and is, therefore, highly undesirable.

THE LICENTIATESHIP OF THE R.I.B.A. AND THE ARCHITECTS (REGISTRATION) ACT

The Council have decided that after 31 December 1933 no applications for admission to membership as Licentiates will be considered unless the candidates' names have been entered on the Register of Registered Architects.

THE USE OF THE TITLES "CHARTERED ARCHITECT" AND "REGISTERED ARCHITECT"

Now that the Registration Act is in force, the Council have been asked to give advice with regard to the best way to use the title "Registered Architect" by members of the R.I.B.A. who have been placed on the Register, and who already have the right to use the designation "Chartered Architect."

The Council recommend that members of the R.I.B.A. who have been registered should use the designation "Chartered and Registered Architect."

NEW BUILDING MATERIALS AND PREPARATIONS

The Science Standing Committee wish to draw attention to the fact that information in the records of the Building Research Station, Garston, Watford, is freely available to any member of the architectural profession, and suggest that architects would be well advised, when considering the use of new materials and preparations of which they have had no previous experience, to apply to the Director for any information he can impart regarding their properties and application.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF WATER USERS

Members are reminded that the National Association of Water Users, on which the R.I.B.A. is represented, exists for the purpose of protecting the interests of consumers.

Members who experience difficulties with water companies, etc., in connection with fittings are recommended to seek the advice of the Association. The address of the Association is 46 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4.

OVERSEAS APPOINTMENTS

When members are contemplating applying for appointments overseas they are recommended to communicate with the Secretary R.I.B.A., who will supply them with any available information respecting conditions of employment, cost of living, climatic conditions, etc.

Competitions

COMPETITION FOR NEW CENTRAL LIBRARY AND MUSEUM, WORKSOP

Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects and of its Allied Societies must not take part in the above competition because the conditions are not in accordance with the published Regulations of the Royal Institute for Architectural Competitions.

BELFAST: SANATORIUM EXTENSION

The Tuberculosis Committee of the Belfast Corporation invite architects who have been resident in Northern Ireland since 1 March 1933, to submit in competition designs for an extension and improvements to the Municipal Sanatorium at Whiteabbey.

Assessor: Mr. R. S. Wilshere [*F.*].
Premiums: 500, 200 and 100 guineas.
Last day for questions: 28 April 1934.
Last day for receiving designs: 31 July 1934.

DUDLEY: PROPOSED NEW SCHOOL

The Local Education Authority of Dudley invite architects resident or having an office within a radius of 15 miles of Dudley to submit in competition designs for a new elementary School to be erected on the Wren's Nest portion of the Priory Estate.

Assessor: Mr. Herbert T. Buckland [*F.*].
Premiums: £150, £100 and £50.
Last day for questions: 7 May 1934.
Last day for receiving designs: 16 July 1934.

LUTON: NEW SCHOOL

The Luton Town Council have appointed Mr. J. Alfred Gotch, F.S.A. [*F.*] to act as assessor in a competition for a new school to be erected at Hart Lane, Luton. Conditions are not yet available.

OLYMPIA: EXHIBITION STAND

Messrs. Venesta, Ltd., invite architects resident in Great Britain and under the age of 30 on 31 January 1935 to submit in competition designs for an exhibition stand to display Venesta plywoods at the Building Trades Exhibition at Olympia in September 1934.

Jury of Assessors: Mr. H. de C. Hastings, Editor, *The Architects' Journal*; Mr. W. L. Wood, Editor, *The Architect and Building News*; Mr. W. T. Plume, Editor, *The Builder*; Mr. Henry Rutherford; Mr. John Gloag; and an architect nominated by the Editor of *The Architectural Review*.

Premiums: £100 and four of £10 each.
Last day for receiving designs: 23 June 1934.
Conditions of the competition may be obtained, on application, from Messrs. Venesta, Ltd., Vintry House, Queen Street Place, London, E.C.4.

SLOUGH: NEW COUNCIL OFFICES

The Slough Urban District Council invite architects to submit in competition designs for new Council Offices to be erected at Salt Hill.

Assessor: Mr. H. S. Goodhart-Rendel [*F.*].

Premiums: £250, £150 and £100.

Last day for receiving designs: 26 June 1934.

Last day for questions: 23 April 1934.

SWINDON: PROPOSED TOWN HALL EXTENSION

The Town Council of Swindon propose to hold a competition for Extensions to the present Town Hall, and Mr. A. B. Knapp-Fisher [*F.*] has been appointed by the President of the R.I.B.A. to act as Assessor. Conditions have not yet been drawn up.

SWINTON AND PENDLEBURY: NEW MUNICIPAL OFFICES

The Swinton and Pendlebury Urban District Council are to hold a competition for designs for new municipal offices. Mr. James R. Adamson [*F.*] has been appointed assessor and premiums of £150, £100 and £75 will be offered.

WOLVERHAMPTON: MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY HALLS

The Corporation of Wolverhampton invite architects of British nationality, resident in the British Isles, to submit in competition designs for new Municipal Assembly Halls.

Assessor: Mr. C. Cowles-Voysey [*F.*].

Premiums: £350, £250 and £150.

Last day for questions: 21 May 1934.

Last day for receiving designs: 1 October 1934.

COMPETITION FOR THE LAY-OUT OF AN "IDEAL VILLAGE"

The proprietors of the *Builder* invite suggestions for the general lay-out of an Ideal Village on garden city lines, suitable for a population of about 5,000 persons.

Assessor: Mr. D. Barclay Niven [*F.*].

Premiums: £50, £15 and £10.

Last day for receiving entries: 29 May 1934.

Full particulars of the competition were published in the *Builder* for 19 January 1934.

COMPETITION RESULT

COVENTRY: LIMITED COMPETITION FOR NEW PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

1. Mr. R. Hellberg [*A.*], Coventry.
2. Mr. A. H. Gardner [*A.*], Coventry.
3. Mr. C. Redgrave [*L.*], Coventry.

Members' Column

ASSISTANT WANTED

ARCHITECTURAL Assistant wanted in S.W. England. Must be an Associate or Licentiate R.I.B.A., and have passed the Final Examination of the Chartered Surveyors' Institution. Knowledge of town planning, housing, and development of building estates essential. Must be of good social position and education. Possibility of partnership in old-established firm. Apply Box No. 2534, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

PARTNERSHIP WANTED

MEMBER, Westcountryman, with potential connection in Devon and Dorset, wants partnership or position with view to partnership, in west or southwest. Capital available.—Write Box No. 4534, R.I.B.A. Journal.

LICENTIATE (1911) with great experience of quantity surveying, wishes to enter into arrangement on partnership basis where such experience would be to mutual benefit. Own office, with car for travelling. The arrangement need not necessarily be for full time but could be made to suit mutual convenience. London or Southern England. Box 5534, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

VACANCY FOR A PUPIL

AN OPPORTUNITY occurs in the office of a well-known Architect practising in Canada (British Columbia) for a Pupil. Premium required.—Apply in own handwriting stating age and particulars relative to any previous training. References necessary.—Box No. 8534, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

THE partnership of Mr. Harold E. Todd and Mr. A. A. Thompson, 29 Orchard Street, Bristol, has been dissolved as from March 31st owing to the ill-health of Mr. Thompson.

Mr. Harold E. Todd, A.R.I.B.A., will continue to practise at the same address.

NEW PRACTICE

MR. EDWIN GUNN [*Associate*], having resigned his position as Superintending Architect to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, is leaving London early in May and will practise in Somerset at 12 Park Street, Minehead.

G. AUSTYN HENRY [*Student R.I.B.A.*] has commenced practice at 1 Masons Buildings, 48A High Street, Portadown, N. Ireland, and would be glad to receive catalogues, trade circulars, etc., at that address.

ROOMS TO LET

ONE or two rooms to let in busy architect's office, Westminster District, with separate entrance, lift, £60 per annum per room, including light and cleaning.—Apply Box No. 3534, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

OFFICE ACCOMMODATION TO LET

Two exceptionally well-lighted and very quiet rooms on 2nd floor, 17 feet by 12 feet, and 12 feet 6 inches by 10 feet 6 inches, at £130 per annum for three, five or seven years. Can be viewed any day between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. at No. 45 Lower Belgrave Street, S.W.1.

FURNISHED OFFICES TO LET

ASSOCIATE wishes to let furnished offices on first floor in Bedford Row area. Good light, quiet, moderate rental. Box 3044, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

MESSRS. H. A. BLUNT and G. NORBURN, L./A.R.I.B.A., Chartered Architects and Surveyors, have moved their offices to 36 The Green, Banbury, Oxon. Telephone No. 302.

MR. FREDERICK JOHN WILLS [*F.*] has changed his address to 199 Piccadilly, W.1. Telephone No. Regent 6561.

MR. G. A. JELLICOE has moved his offices to 33 John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.1 (Holborn 8350).

NEW OFFICE

MR. R. SEIFERT [*A.*] has opened an office at 112 Fenton House, Fenchurch Street, E.C.3, and would be pleased to receive trade catalogues, samples, etc.

Minutes XII

SESSION 1933-1934

At the One Hundredth Annual General Meeting held on Monday, 14 May 1934, at 8 p.m.

Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, R.A., President, in the Chair.

The attendance book was signed by 49 Fellows (including 18 members of Council), 28 Associates (including 5 members of Council) and 11 Licentiates (including 1 member of Council).

The Minutes of the Ninth General Meeting held on 9 April 1934 having been published in the JOURNAL, were taken as read, confirmed and signed as correct.

The Hon. Secretary announced the decease of:—

Lieut.-Colonel Arthur Albert Messer, C.B.E., D.S.O., Legion of Honour, elected Licentiate 1911, Fellow 1931.
James Graham Fairley, elected Associate 1877, Fellow 1892 and transferred to the class of Retired Fellows 1927.
John Jeffrey, elected Associate 1928.
Glyn Price Llewellyn, elected Associate 1930.
Henry Tutty Fowler, elected Associate 1904 and transferred to the class of Retired Associates 1931.
Frank William Chapman, elected Licentiate 1912.
Frederic Graham Price, elected Licentiate 1910 and transferred to the class of Retired Licentiates 1932.

and it was Resolved that the regrets of the Institute for their loss be entered on the Minutes and that a message of sympathy and condolence be conveyed to their relatives.

The following members attending for the first time since their election were formally admitted by the President:—

Mr. S. P. Bush [*F.*].
Mr. Allan Graham [*F.*].
Mr. W. Hector Mackenzie [*F.*].
Mr. H. J. C. Marshall [*F.*].
Mr. Harry Barrett [*A.*].
Mr. C. Bornat [*A.*].
Miss Kathleen Carroll [*A.*].
Mr. P. B. Dunham [*A.*].
Mr. W. F. Howard [*A.*].
Mr. John W. Mason [*A.*].
Mr. Alexander Potter [*A.*].
Mr. U. A. Sherwin [*A.*].
Mr. D. S. Taylor [*A.*].
Mr. R. P. Walden [*A.*].
Mr. Thomas F. Winterburn [*A.*].
Mr. J. Lewis Womersley [*A.*].
Mr. Edwin Cannon [*L.*].
Mr. Walter E. Woodin [*L.*].
Mr. C. A. C. Cole (*Student*).
Mr. W. Cowan (*Student*).
Mr. Robert A. Irving (*Student*).
Mr. Arthur G. Nisbet (*Student*).
Mr. Frederick T. Orman (*Student*).
Mr. Vivian H. Seymer (*Student*).
Mr. A. R. Thompson (*Student*).
Mr. Richard W. Toms (*Student*).

The President drew the attention of the meeting to the significance of the fact that it was the One Hundredth Annual General Meeting of the Institute and referred to the widespread influence of the Institute particularly as one of the bonds of Empire. He then formally presented the Report of the Council and Standing Committees for the official year 1933-1934 and stated that the Chairman or other representatives of all Committees whose reports were appended to the Council's report had been asked to attend the meeting so as to be in a position to answer any questions that might be asked in connection with their reports.

The President having moved the adoption of the report, the Hon. Secretary seconded the motion and a discussion ensued.

The motion having been put from the Chair, it was Resolved that the Report of the Council and Standing Committees for the official year 1933-1934 be approved and adopted.

The President stated that the list of attendances at the Council and Standing Committee Meetings had been laid on the table and would be printed in the next issue of the JOURNAL and also sent out to members with the Voting Papers.

On the motion of the President a vote of thanks was passed by acclamation to Mr. E. J. W. Hider [*F.*] and Mr. J. MacLaren Ross [*A.*] for their services as Hon. Auditors for the past year.

Mr. E. J. W. Hider [*F.*] and Mr. G. Ronald Topham [*A.*] were nominated for election as Hon. Auditors for the ensuing year of office.

The proceedings closed at 9.35 p.m.

Architects' Benevolent Society

PENSION AND FAMILY PROVISION SCHEME FOR ARCHITECTS

The provision of an adequate pension when working days are over has been a matter of grave concern to the professional man since interest rates on gilt-edged and other safe stocks have fallen with no immediate prospect of recovery. There was a time when a few thousand pounds meant comfort, but those days have gone, and the scheme of pension and family insurance outlined below makes its appearance at a most opportune moment.

The scheme has been formulated by the Insurance Committee of the Architects' Benevolent Society and is available to all members of the R.I.B.A. and its Allied and Associated Societies. An adequate pension can be secured, fixed in amount, and in every way guaranteed, together with the benefit of a widow's pension, payable for life and similarly guaranteed, if the member does not reach retirement age.

The scheme is designed on the broadest lines and the member without dependants may take advantage of the pension benefit alone or the pension can be commuted for a cash sum if desired.

BENEFITS UNDER THE SCHEME

The benefits under the scheme include:—

(1) A Member's Pension, which may be effected for units of £50 per annum, payable monthly and commencing on attainment of the anniversary of entry nearest to age 65. This pension is guaranteed over a minimum period of five years and payable thereafter for the remainder of life.

(2) The Beneficiary's Pension, payable as from the anniversary mentioned in Benefit No. 1, but to the widow (or other nominated beneficiary) if the member dies before age 65. The amount of this pension is adjusted in accordance with the disparity between the ages of the member and his wife.

(3) Family Provision. Under this benefit a payment of £50 yearly is made to the dependant from the date of death of the member prior to age 65 until attainment of the anniversary previously mentioned, after which Benefit No. 2 becomes available.

Provision can be made for any number of units (of £50 per annum) up to a maximum of £500 per annum.

By adopting a scheme which is limited to members of the architectural profession, the Committee has been able to secure more advantageous terms than would be obtainable by members individually.

Members are entitled to claim rebate of Income Tax on their periodical contributions to the scheme both in respect of pension and of family provision benefit.

Full particulars of the scheme will be sent on application to the Secretary, A.B.S. Insurance Department, 9 Conduit Street, W.1.

R.I.B.A. JOURNAL

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